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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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STORY BOGUS

Death and Destruction Rumors Afloat.

Trash Fire at Lahaina Starts a Thrilling Tale of Arson and Murder.

Rumors of all sorts of trouble on Maui were rife in town yesterday. After church there were little knots of people discussing the great riot at Lahaina with the burning of the mill and the killing of several people by the infuriated Japanese laborers lately on strike. Where the rumor started is a mystery but it did start and travelled and as it travelled it grew.

Two or three people who told four or five other people had been told by somebody else that the Japanese laborers at Pioneer Mill had burned the mill and surrounding cane fields after having killed the sugar boiler and several others. One man was positive it was the plantation doctor who had been killed. The news could not get here except by boat and so Captain Johnny Dower of the Lehua, which arrived from Kaunakakai yesterday was hunted up. He was asked to give the details of the terrible happenings on Maui and when he had heard the story, asked where the news came from as his vessel was the only one in from the neighborhood and as he knew nothing of it, it was shown to be a canard. When he was at Lahaina last Thursday all but a few of the Japs had returned to work. Manager Ahlborn had acceded to some of the demands made by the Japanese, and apparently satisfied, they were at work again. In crossing to Molokai on Friday Captain Dower reports seeing smoke and fire from the direction of Kaanapali, but says it was a trash fire. The suit of some of the laborers against the plantation was to have been heard on Saturday. Had there been a conflagration of the size necessarily caused by the burning of the mill and cane it would have been plainly seen from Lanai or Molokai.

Plague at Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 13.—It was officially announced today that 111 cases and thirty-eight deaths from bubonic plague have occurred here.

THE HAND OF DEATH

James Campbell Passes Away.

THE END CAME SATURDAY

He Was a Kamaaina Who Had Done Much in the Upbuilding of the Islands.

James Campbell, the retired sugar planter, well known as one of the makers of Hawaii, died last Saturday at his residence on Emma street, after a long illness. He was one of the largest owners of real estate in the islands, and was also extensively interested in many other progressive enterprises. He was one of the most able and efficient business men who ever lived on the islands. His business capacity and especially his sagacity and farsightedness caused him to take up and push to highly successful conclusions enterprises which other men hesitated to attempt. He had an eventful and romantic career, which involved a great variety of occupation and much travel. He was never a penniless man, so far as is known, but he was essentially a self-made man. He worked very hard with his hands for about half his life; during his last years he had nominally retired from business, but he still made business deals and new ventures, as will appear later.

James Campbell was born in Londonderry, Ireland, about seventy-four years ago. He seems to have learned his trade of carpenter and ship's carpenter, and then to have shipped on a whaler as carpenter. In 1852 he arrived on this whaler at Lahaina, then a mooring ground for vessels of that class, having with him a few hundred dollars. He became a resident of the district, living at first with a white man whom the natives called Barla, whose English name is now forgotten. Here he followed his vocation of carpenter. He built many of the houses at Lahaina, besides working on ships and at odd jobs. In the course of his work he made the cradle in which a certain tiny maiden was to be rocked, little thinking that she was one day to be his bride.

After residing at Lahaina a few years he married Hannah, the daughter of the man known as Barla. From this marriage there was no issue; Mrs. Campbell dying in 1858 or 1859. Campbell came into some property through his first wife, who was Barla's only child; and this, together with the money he had with him on landing and his savings in the meanwhile, put him in a position to engage in some enterprise more promising than mere daily labor.

The whaling fleet left Lahaina in 1860 or 1861, and soon after this he organized or started the Lahaina sugar cane plantation, run by mule power. This proved to be the source of his wealth. Mr. Campbell had no idea of running a plantation by modern methods, or entirely through the labor of subordinates. He worked side by side with his workmen all day, in the fields or at the grinding mill.

A little later Kamehameha V, who was then King of the Islands, built a sugar mill at Lahaina, not very far from Mr. Campbell's. There was not exactly a competition between them, at least as far as the sale of the product was concerned; but the two mills competed for labor. The curious part of it was that Kamehameha had to pay higher for labor than Campbell. The latter actually bested the King of the Islands on the question of wages. Mr. Campbell kept on with his mill, but after a while the King gave his up, and Campbell was the sole owner of a sugar plantation at Lahaina. The land used to grow the cane for the King's mill afterward came into possession of Mr. Campbell.

A Mr. Harry Turton went into partnership with him, and together they started the Pioneer plantation. They erected a steam power mill, and enlarged the plantation to something resembling the modern scale, and later they bought more land. It was soon after this that the natives gave him the first name of a millionaire, "Ona Millona." This was all from very modest beginnings. The first year of the Lahaina mill he probably did not grind 100 tons of sugar; there was very little capital, but abundant plodding industry, and hard-headed common sense. Mr. Campbell seems to have always been capable of learning by experience. He learned the business of raising and grinding sugar as it was done then so well that when he and Turton went in together, Campbell was always the brains of the concern. The business, from these little beginnings, grew until it occupied the whole district and became a very large establishment.

The mill prospered, but Mr. Turton failed in his private business and Mr. Campbell became sole proprietor of the Pioneer plantation, which under him became one of the best-managed and best-paying concerns on the Islands. Some time in the early eighties he sold the Pioneer bill to Mr. Horner, and came to Honolulu, where he lived, at intervals, until his death.

In 1879 Mr. Campbell married Miss Abigail Maipinepine Bright, a talented lady of mixed Hawaiian and white blood, who survives him. Eight children have come to bless their union, of whom four are living—Abby, aged seventeen, who graduates this year from Notre Dame at San Jose; Alice, who is 15 years old, and who is also at Notre Dame; Muriel, who was born in England during November, 1891; and Mary Beatrice who is four years of age. Of the four children who died, one was a boy and three were girls.

After his second marriage, Mr. Campbell continued to live in Lahaina for some years as the manager of the Pioneer mill. Soon after coming to Oahu he bought the Honouliuli lands, as well as much other real estate in the shape both of ranches and of city property. Honouliuli he eventually leased to the Ewa plantation. He also bought land across the Island and built up and ran the Kahuku plantation, which he leased at a later time to the company which still manages it.

The last fifteen years of his life were partly spent in extensive travels. He went to Europe several times, perhaps with some reference to his wife's health and to the benefit to his children, but largely for pleasure and very little, if at all, for business. During the periods when he was at home he continued to interest himself in many large enterprises besides those mentioned, though in some of these he did not engage actively. Thus he was interested in the telephone and the electric light companies. At the time of his death he owned the Ehlers block, the Ellis building, which takes in almost half a block from Bishop's bank round by way of Fort street to Queen, and much property on Hotel street. He was also one of the largest stockholders in the First American Bank of Hawaii. One of his latest enterprises was the St. James Hotel at San Jose, which has only recently been finished. All his life he had a great deal to do with Hawaiians, and he understood them very well and was able to get into their confidence. He was an earnest royalist and partizan of the Queen, and his wife was the president or one of the leaders of the chief royalist associations among the women.

One of the dramatic events of his career, and one which showed the stuff he was made of, was his abduction and imprisonment in a house in San Francisco by two men who tried to force him to sign papers calling for some $20,000. On the afternoon of August 3, 1896, he left his hotel in company with a man who had scraped acquaintance with him a few days before in San Jose, and he did not return until Wednesday evening. He had been taken to a house far out on California street, knocked senseless, bound, gagged, handcuffed, and chained to a bed. Then his captors went through his pockets and stole $305, and tried to bully him into signing an order for $20,000. He refused, and they kept him in this situation, without food or drink, for two whole days only releasing him finally when even their threats of torture failed to break his sturdy spirit. He showed clear grit throughout the whole affair. When the younger of his two captors came into the room where he, an unsuspecting guest, was waiting to see the supposed wife of his "friend," and, pointing a pistol at him, ordered him to throw up his hands, the old man of sixty-seven replied that he would not throw up his hands for any man, and told him to go ahead and shoot. Then he grappled with him, and they both went down together, and it took a blow on the head from the third man, which knocked Campbell senseless, to enable them to overcome him. All their efforts to compel him to sign or even to read the orders failed ignominiously. They could make no impression on his strong will, and they had to give in at last and let him go. He pursued Winthrop, the chief criminal, with the dogged perservance which he put into his business enterprises until he brought him to San Quentin, where he is now.

FUNERAL OF LATE JAMES CAMPBELL

Impressive Religious Services at the Family Residence on Emma Street Yesterday.

The funeral of the late James Campbell took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, Emma street, and was very largely attended by sympathizing friends. The remains enclosed in a handsome black casket lay in the center of the large parlors, and were surrounded by the most beautiful floral offerings. The widow and family occupied seats at the head of the casket.

The service was read by the Bishop of Honolulu, assisted by Rev. V. H. Kitcat. A quartette consisting of Miss Kulumanu Ward, Miss von Holt, Messrs. Geo. E. Smithies and Ernest Ross, sang two hymns, "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," accompanied on the piano by Wray Taylor. The remains were interred in the family vault Nuuanu Cemetery. The pallbearers were Godfrey Brown, J. O. Carter, J. M. Dowsett, Samuel Parker, H. von Holt and A. S. Cunha.

Sugar Prices Advanced.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Arbuckle Brothers today advanced the price of refined sugar 5 cents per 100 pounds. Two weeks ago the Arbuckles cut the price of refined sugar 5 cents per 100 pounds. This reduction was made directly after an advance in the price of raw sugar. The American Sugar Refining Company did not follow, and the advance by the Arbuckles today brings their price back to that of the Havemeyer Company.

THE BOERS AND BRITONS

Unconfirmed Rumors of Boer Successes.

ROBERTS' LONG DELAY

The British Commander Said to be Preparing for an Early Advance on Pretoria.

ALIWAL NORTH, April 10.—An engagement took place yesterday at Wepener. The Boers Vickers-Maxim did considerable execution at first, but the British guns soon got the range and did great havoc. The Rouxville commando has gone to Wepener.

The fighting at Wepener was severe and lasted all day long. The Boers received a check. The casualties were rather heavy on both sides. Another commando is advancing towards Wepener from Dewet's Dorp.

Slow Work Ahead.

LONDON, April 15, 5 A. M.—Britons are now beginning, though reluctantly, to realize that Lord Roberts is in for a winter campaign, lasting several months. This is the end, in a few words, of the high hopes based upon Lord Roberts' brilliant dash to Kimberley and Bloemfontein. Preparations are being made to hold Bloemfontein against surprises. Lord Kitchener has been given an important duty, being responsible for the protection of the railway, while Lord Roberts is waiting for remounts and winter clothes for the troops, whose thin cotton khaki uniforms and boots are worn out.

General Brabant and General Gatacre are both at a standstill. Lord Roberts will probably for some time confine his operations to clearing the Free State behind him of raiders and to the relieving of Mafeking, for which purpose apparently the Eighth Division, now arriving at Cape Town, has been ordered to Kimberley.

A Possible Defeat.

LONDON, April 11.—A third very serious defeat has been inflicted upon the British forces in the Orange Free State, according to dispatches to the Daily Mail, quoting advices from Boer sources. The report of the victory is that on Saturday General De Wet's Burghers attacked the British forces, 1500 strong, at Meerkatsfontein. After a fierce engagement in which according to one account, 600 British were killed or wounded, the Boers captured the entire command.

The War Office has not made public any dispatches indicating the possibility of such an engagement, nor do any press telegrams received from the correspondents with the British army, many of which bear later date than Saturday, contain any hint of this disaster. Yet the censorship is very stringent at present and might easily prevent such news from reaching England until after Lord Roberts had seen fit to report on it.

The Feeling in London.

LONDON, April 12.—Everybody here is loth to believe the story from Pretoria of a further British reverse and the Boers capturing 900 more men. The report created something akin to dismay in London yesterday, and the public, therefore, was quite ready to accept with joy the statement that the War Office did not credit the story. The relief felt was all the greater when Lord Roberts' dispatches arrived reporting the activity of the Boers in the south of the Free State, but nothing of any disaster to the British troops.

Still, the feeling exists in London that they cannot be too sure till another day has passed, for it must be remembered that it has usually taken some time for the British version of checks and reverses to reach this country. This is natural when it is taken into consideration that detached columns from the Free State are operating at a considerable distance from headquarters.

[Latest dispatches throw considerable doubt on the story of a British defeat.]

An Active Enemy.

LONDON, April 14.—The Times has the following from Jamersberg, dated April 13th:

"Colonel Dalgety's force has been surrounded by some thousands of Boers with eight guns, two 'pom poms' and two Maxims, since Monday morning. They have gallantly withstood a heavy attack on Monday and again a night attack on Tuesday; and on Thursday there was a continuous shell and rifle fire. We are confident of being able to repulse any attack. Food is plentiful. Our casualties, in the circumstances, are small. The brunt of the fighting, and also of the loss, has been borne by Cape mounted riflemen."

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphing Thursday, says: "The enemy have evidently determined to adopt entirely new tactics. Two columns are known to be moving to the south of Bloemfontein. They are relying on Cape carts for transports and are carrying scarcely any forage and only sufficient food to meet the imediate requirements of the convoy with ox transport following at a secure distance. The Boer columns are thus enabled to move almost as quickly as cavalry. It is reported that there are 9000 Boers to the south of De Wets Dorp. The force extends from that point to Odendahl. The burghers who had returned to their farms are undoubtedly rejoining the enemy."

LONDON, April 17.—The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Standard,

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT DOLE'S BIRTH CELEBRATED

The fifty-sixth anniversary of President Dole's birth was celebrated early yesterday morning by a complimentary serenade by the Government band headed by Captain Berger. The intended musical feature was kept a profound secret and the Executive was given a welcome surprise when the martial strains of "Old Hundred" floated into the breakfast room from the lawn of his Waikiki residence at 8 a. m. There were a few bidden guests present, and after the concert they assisted in serving refreshments to the band boys.

The band has thus honored the Chief Magistrate on his birthday more than once, and an excellent program was rendered during the hour spent with the President. Two 'busses were employed in conveying the band boys to Waikiki.

The following numbers, most of which are old favorites of President Dole, were given.

"Old Hundred."

Overture—"Festival"	Bach
Adagio—"Sonata Pathetic	Beethoven
Gloria—"Twelfth Mass"	Mozart
Andante—"Surprise Symphony"	Haydn
Chorus—"Tannhauser"	Wagner
March—"President Dole"	Benoit

"Aloha Oe." "Hawaii Ponoi." "Star Spangled Banner."

HAWAII TO GET A CABLE

Three Million Dollars Appropriated.

BY WAY OF EXPERIMENT

If the Line Works Well it May be Extended to the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—With little debate of consequence the Senate today passed the Pacific cable bill, a measure appropriating $3,000,000 for the construction of a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu. The bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, and that it was passed without serious objection is regarded as a compliment to the committee. The bill as reported to the Senate is a substitute for the measure as originally introduced by Hale. It carries an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the project.

The bill provides for a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu, the work to be done under the supervision of the Navy Department, which has made surveys and determined the practicability of the route.

Hale explained that the bill provided for the building of the cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. This, he said, would be in the nature of an experiment, and upon the result of it would depend in a measure the future course of the Government. It might be deemed desirable in the light of experiment to start the Philippine cable from some point like Seattle and proceed to Japan by the northern route.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It Looks More and More Like War Between Them.

NEW YORK, April 15.—A Times cable from London says: The Russian and Japanese question is simmering along in a manner unpleasantly suggestive of an approaching conflict. The present indications are not favorable to the view that the strife will immediately break out, but both parties are angry, and Japan has more grievances against Russia than those founded on the latter power's endeavor to encroach on the independence of Corea. The fishing dispute in Northern Japanese or Russian waters, for one thing, was recently acute enough to impel Japan to rush a bill through her Parliament imposing prohibitory duties upon all descriptions of salt fish coming from Russia.

"I need not burden you with details of this dispute, beyond mentioning that for half a century Japanese fishermen have been left free to ply their calling around the island of Saghalien, and that lately Russia took steps to destroy this is not inconsiderable industry. This spontaneuosly brought into existence Japan's retaliatory action, and has caused the government at St. Petersburg to postpone for a year the enforcement of its decrees. But that clearly does not end the dispute, which is one containing abundant material for embitterment unless frankly and squarely treated."

WANTS SUGAR STOCKS LISTED.

Edward Politiz in New York on an Important Mission.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Edward Politz of San Francisco is in New York endeavoring to secure the listing by the Stock Exchange of the more important Hawaiian sugar stocks. He is at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and in discussing his mission expressed himself as being quite confident that he would succeed. No expression is yet obtainable from the officials of the Stock Exchange who will deal with the matter. The value of the Hawaiian stocks is well known here, and at present it is not anticipated that there will be any very serious objection to the plan. If Mr. Pollitz succeeds his work will prove very valuable to the business interests of both Honolulu and San Francisco.

Passion Play Decree Resented.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15.—The new order of the Archbishop of Mexico regarding the Passion Play, customary on Good Friday, was observed in the valley of Mexico, although the masses resented the prohibition of the spectacle which has been a feature of Holy Week for centuries, originating with the clergy when they were christening the Indians.

But at Yautepre, in the State of Morelos, the people assembled at the parish priest's home, demanding that he distribute as usual the costumes of the Passion Play. This he refused to do. It is reported that he was driven out of town, the people declaring they would not stand such a priest and must be allowed the ancient customs.

Conan Doyle says veldt fighting is turning Tommy Atkins into the type of the American cowboy.

REUBEN D. SILLIMAN WRITES OF THE CONDITIONS OF ASIATICS IN HAWAII

Some Observations of Well Known Acting Judge.

LETTER IN WASHINGTON STAR

The Versatile Lawyer Gives His Opinions of the Chinese and Japanese Residents.

Acting Judge Silliman is a writer besides being an able lawyer and a good judge. The Washington Evening Star publishes a lengthy letter from the Judge dated at Honolulu March 10. It is as follows:

Owing to the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion acts here, the same as on the mainland, very few Chinamen are now being landed, though immediately after annexation and until the United States inspector of Chinese was able to apply the laws of Congress in their full scope the celestials arrived in comparatively large numbers. Of late the immigration of field laborers has been almost exclusively Japanese. From January 8 to February 15, this year, 4,356 Asiatics, chiefly Japanese, were landed at the port of Honolulu for sugar plantation, contract laborers.

During the same period the action of the board of health for the suppression of the plague, directly or indirectly, caused the destruction of private effects, homes, merchandise and places of business of more than 5,000 free and independent Asiatics in Honolulu. Between November 1 and December 31, last year, nearly 4,000 tons of Oriental freight were landed at the port of Honolulu, without fumigation, while in January of this year property worth nearly $1,000,000 belonging to Chinese and Japanese was burned in the plague infected and quarantined district.

May be Reimbursed.

These figures are given only that the situation may be the better understood, and not for purposes of criticism. It is not unlikely that the unfortunates will be amply reimbursed by the government for the losses they have sustained.

The Asiatics have been imported into Hawaii by the sugar growers under three years' labor contracts. These contracts have penal features, providing for the imprisonment of the laborer if he declines to work, until willing to resume; the time spent in prison is added to the term of his contract. Prior to 1892 the Chinaman whose term of employment had expired might continue to work on the plantation as a free laborer, he might leave and seek other employment, or he might return to China. The greater portion chose the the first course, many of the more saving and enterprising accepted their freedom and sought employment elsewhere; a few struck out for themselves as growers of rice, vegetables and so on. But since 1892 they have had to choose between deportation and a new term of contract.

Wealthy Chinese in Hawaii.

There are many wealthy Chinese merchants in the islands now. Once they or their fathers were just such penal contract laborers. Brought out in the early days, they completed their service terms and at length became independent rice planters and merchants.

The Chinese in Hawaii labor with patience from daylight to darkness, live frugally and bide their time. They do not hesitate to stake all on a venture in which they have confidence, and if they lose the loss is borne with stoical indifference. Each in turn has come out as a plantation laborer, has served his period of three years and then has joined with others and leased a piece of waste land that the white man and the native have been unable to cultivate with profit. This has been turned into a money-making rice plantation, vegetable garden or taro patch. After saving up sufficient money the enterprising Chinese usually comes to Honolulu and buys a share in some store or small manufacturing industry. Finally, he places his eldest son in charge of the business, and, taking one or more of the younger boys with him to be educated, returns to China.

Work in Companies.

Their enterprises are usually carried on in companies, varying in numbers of from three to four tailors or laundry proprietors to thirty or more planters of rice. Frequently one wealthy merchant will have shares in many enterprises. For instance, he may be principal owner of a rice mill and have subordinate shares in a sugar plantation, a lumber yard, dry goods store, grocery store, several rice plantations, several taro grounds, a laundry, a hardware store, a dressmaking, tailor or shoe shop and perhaps be the owner of several large leaseholds that he is subletting in smaller portions to kinsmen, whose contracts have more recently expired.

The Chinese business man keeps queer-looking books of account in Chinese characters on vertically ruled manila paper. The entries are truthful and the record is sufficiently complete to indicate clearly all the essentials of the transaction. As merchants Chinamen are reliable and their obligations are faithfully kept. As witnesses in court they seldom tell the truth unless they believe it will aid them to gain the case.

They have [illegible] retail stores all over the islands. They grow vegetables for the white men and taro for the natives. They carry their products suspended from shoulder poles and raise ducks on fish ponds, in which choice mullet are raised.

Leasing and Marrying.

Chinamen seldom buy ground. They always prefer to lease it. They will hire it for five, ten, twenty or even fifty years at a stipulated yearly rental, payable semi-annually. Many of their lands are owned by the natives, whose weakness is to secure some sort of an instrument that will insure to them a definite income for the remainder of their lives.

There is nothing more truly characteristic of the Chinese in Hawaii than their dealings with the natives in leasing and cultivating their taro lands. A Chinaman will see a piece of ground that a native woman is cultivating in a loose and unscientific way, possibly obtaining from it enough to furnish taro for herself and relatives. He will in some way secure the right to use a small piece of land adjoining hers, and then he will cultivate her friendship while he cultivates the soil. He will make some acceptable presents to her; perhaps will give her a little money to buy gin with, and in other inoffensive ways do all that he can to win her good will. Next, having found out who her native counsellor is, he will retain him for $25, $50 or $100 and ask him to obtain a five, ten or twenty years' lease of the woman's land. It does not take the native lawyer long to convince his client that it is manifestly to her interest to make the lease.

If the Chinaman cannot obtain a long-term lease he accepts a short one. He takes possession, and in a few months what was a weedy pond with a few straggling shoots of taro here and there becomes a regularly laid out, thrifty looking garden, or perhaps the tract will be converted into a rice field.

From the beginning to the end of his term the quiet Celestial will be laying the foundations for a renewal of the lease, and the chances are a hundred to one that he will obtain it long before the term is up. He may think the owner is "maikai wahine" (fair woman) and marry her, for the native women do not dislike Chinese husbands—they are good to them and let them have money and buy them fish, poi and gin enough to keep them fat and happy.

The Japanese Newcomers.

The Japanese have not been brought to the islands in large numbers until within the last few years. Now they make up by far the greater portion of the contract laborers on the sugar plantations. There are a considerable number of Chinese employed by some of the planters, but the majority are what are termed "free laborers"—that is, their contracts have expired and there is no imprisoning them if they refuse to work.

Each nationality is housed separately and every building is numbered. The houses usually contain from two to five rooms, twelve by fifteen feet each, with an average of eight single men to each room. If married, one family is allowed one room. There is usually one kitchen to each house, to be used by all in common. The two nationalities are kept apart, more on account of the difference in their foods and cooking, however, than because of fear lest strife may be engendered between them; although, of course, there is some degree of race antipathy and jealousy.

The company physician has a small hospital and dispensary at some central point near to the quarters, and it is generally estimated that one-tenth [illegible] on account of sickness, aches and pains; for the Asiatic working on a contract is an entirely different man from the Asiatic working for himself. In the latter capacity he is all energy, industry and frugality; in the former he is very ready to discover some threatening illness, or, when on duty, to make a serious pretense of doing a great deal of work without actually accomplishing much. The working gangs usually consist of from twenty to one hundred men, in charge of a white luna (native word for overseer). The luna has one or more Japanese or Chinese interpreters assisting him, and gives his orders to them, which they translate to the laborers; or, if he becomes impatient with the way a laborer is working, the luna may rush over and catch the fellow by the back of the neck, push him out of the way and show him how the work should be done.

The Hokopu System

The system of "hokopu" [illegible] translated, finish your task and go home, has been inaugurated on account of the great difficulty in obtaining satisfactory results by driving the men. The effect is that, although a working day is supposed to last from daylight to darkness, some of the strongest will have finished by noon.

The free laborers drift from plantation to plantation, seeking the highest wages for the least work, often they will quit in the very busiest part of the cane-cutting season, thereby forcing wages up, but when the rush is over they are usually allowed to find other employment. Contract laborers are paid $12 to $15 a month; free laborers from those figures up, according to supply and demand.

The plantation managers do all they can to induce families to come, and usually furnish better quarters with greater privileges as an inducement. The Japanese women labor in the fields and the mills, doing the lighter classes of work. They are paid about a third less than the men.

New arrivals are very averse to becoming begrimed with dust and dirt and will often work all day with their heads and necks wound about with many folds of cotton cloth to keep the dust out. Just as the independent Chinaman has made the swamps and waste lowlands fruitful, so the free Japanese has changed the forest-grown mountain sides into wealth-producing coffee and sugar lands.

Japanese Fishermen.

So, too, in the same way that the Chinese have taken over the natives' taro lands and the making of their poi, the Japanese have monopolized the sea-fishing. Their little smacks may be seen any morning skimming away to the fishing grounds, or lying at anchor while they cast the lines.

Among the first purchases the independent Japanese makes are a pony and a small wagon. It is as characteristic a Jap belonging as the small, round straw hat and the red blanket which is always seen airing near the doorway of their houses.

The Japanese of Hawaii are a cheerful and industrious people, very much inclined toward clannishness, but close imitators of good ideas. Aggressive and ambitious, they never lose a vantage ground that has once been gained. Quick to pick up the customs, manners and habit of thought of the better class of those among whom they sojourn, they must needs soon be recognized as part of the sinew of the land. They have come to the Islands to stay, and, with their intelligent emulation of the white man's standard of living, are destined to be his most severe competitors in the evolution of the new Hawaii.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony They Differ From Other People.

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A RIPE OLD AGE.

A Native Centenarian Joins the Great Majority.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

After over a hundred years of life, Hiilnaka, a native woman, passed away yesterday at the residence of H. J. Nolte in Kapiolani Park. The old lady was the great-grand aunt of the late Mrs. Nolte and the exact age is unknown. A long time ago she herself lost track of the years passing swiftly over her head.

That Hiilnaka was past the century mark when she died is a well-known fact, however. She saw the beginning of the nineteenth century and just before the commencement of the twentieth round of a hundred years she leaves this life.

Hiilnaka well remembered King Kamehameha I, and in her ripe old age used often to relate incidents which occurred before the grandparents of her listeners were born. She lived with the Nolte family for the last thirty years of her life.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.—A. B. PARSONS. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Healthy at Eighty.

Mrs. Edmands was Cured of a Severe Case of Rheumatism at that advanced age.

Mrs. Susan H. Edmands, of 37 Broad St., Newburyport, Mass, when recently interviewed, said:

Mrs. Susan H. Edmands.

"A year ago last February I was taken with rheumatism. My hands swelled, and I suffered from soreness in the joints of my arms and limbs. At my age this was quite a serious matter, and I employed two doctors, but they did not cure me. One day my son found a little book at the door which contained a statement by a minister who formerly preached here, and was known to be a man of great truth and honesty. Over his signature he stated that he had been cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I told my doctor if he was willing I would try the pills myself. The minister whose statement I had read was known to the doctor, and the latter did not object, so I tried the pills. I soon began to see an improvement. The swelling went down and there was less soreness. I continued the use of the pills, in all seven boxes, and was entirely cured. If I am ever troubled with the rheumatism again I shall surely take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and advise others to do so who are afflicted with this disease." Signed SUSAN H. EDMANDS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People expel impurities from the blood, and supply the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues. It has performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases of Rheumatism, many times after doctors had given up hope.

Look for this trade mark on every package.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, $2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

PLAN IS A GO

Honolulu Will Have a Crematory.

Stock Company Formed by Leading Citizens Last Night But Details Are Not Settled Yet.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The meeting last night at the Young Men's Christian Association to discuss the projected new crematory was attended by a considerable number of the most intelligent and progressive men in Honolulu. Among those present were: Mr. W. R. Castle, who occupied the chair; Mr. J. A. Gilman, who served as secretary pro tem.; and Messrs. G. P. Castle, F. J. Lowrey, George Carter, C. M. Cooke, W. W. Hall, J. B. Atherton, H. H. Williams, J. P. Cooke, George W. Smith, J. H. Fisher, W. C. Weedon and J. H. Soper.

The question as to the advisability of building a crematory here was not taken up at all, because that was considered a foregone conclusion. The main discussion was about location, methods, cost, and organization; also as to how acceptable the enterprise would prove.

Three plans were suggested and discussed. One of these was that of a crematory in some favorable location in town, possibly the Oahu cemetery. Another contemplated a cheaper crematory on the beach, perhaps near the foot of Sheridan street. The third plan was to purchase a large tract of land outside of town, and make a grave yard of it and have a crematory on it too. This has not yet been fully decided.

A list was started of those who were willing to take stock in the company. It is desired that not more than five shares shall be taken by one subscriber, in order to make the movement a more popular one. A committee consisting of George W. Smith, chairman, G. P. Castle and J. H. Fisher, was appointed to go on with the subscriptions. Persons willing to subscribe for from one to five shares are requested to send their names to G. P. Castle. The articles of incorporation, which were approved at the meeting so far as they can be approved until the stockholders come together for their first meeting, provide for a capital of $20,000, divided into 200 shares at the par value of $100 each. In short the thing is a go.

It was suggested after the meeting that one of the most potent arguments in favor of cremation has seldom, if ever, been brought forward, and certainly not in connection with the present discussion. This is, that it obviates the danger of premature burial, the idea of which is a continual terror to hundreds of people. It is also a real danger, as statistics seem to prove. Only about one per cent of the bodies buried are ever disinterred, but of that number the percentage is much larger of those which show that the persons came to life after having been placed in the ground.

WILL STAY AWAY A YEAR.

Dr. Raymond to Leave Next Month for a Long Absence.

Dr. James H. Raymond and family will leave in the America Maru, sailing on May 5 for the Mainland. Dr. Raymond will be gone about one year during which time he will devote his attention to hospital and medical work in general, studying principally in the city of New York and in Europe. Dr. W. J. Galbraith has become associated with Dr. Raymond and during the latter's absence will succeed to his practice and occupy the Raymond office and residence on Beretania and Alakea streets.

During Dr. Raymond's six years' residence in the Islands he has established a high reputation as a physician and surgeon. His association with Dr. Galbraith will be highly satisfactory to his clientele and many friends. Dr. Galbraith is not only a well qualified practitioner of medicine but is highly esteemed by the leading surgeons of America. For many years he held the position of surgeon in chief of the Union Pacific railway.

New Plantation.

The Kona Agricultural Co. has commenced operations. An application for incorporation will be made and W. R. Castle has charge of the Honolulu end of the business. Seven thousand acres of cane land is owned by the company in fee simple.

HONOR MEMORY OF A FORMER PASTOR

Christian Church Pays Tribute to Character of Rev. Wm. A. Gardner.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The rain did not prevent a gratifying attendance last evening at the memorial services held in the Christian Church in honor of the late Rev. Wm. A. Gardner. Front seats had been reserved for the George W. De Long Post, G. A. R., and the number of members present was large. After devotional exercises conducted by the pastor brief addresses were made relating to the life, character and labors of the deceased.

Interesting facts were stated, high tributes were paid to Mr. Gardner's worth, and tender sympathy for the bereaved family was expressed. The order was as follows:

Hymn, "Forever with the Lord."
Invocation.
Scripture selections from Rev. 21st and 22d.
Prayer.
Address by W. C. Weedon.
Address by Mr. Taggard.
Song by the choir, "No Sorrow There."
Address by Mr. Azbill.
Song by the choir, "Saved by Grace."
Letters from Rev. Mr. Pearson and Rev. Mr. Kincaid, conveying their testimonies of regard, read by William Templeton.
Brief prayer for the family of the departed by the pastor.
Addresses by Prof. Howland and Mr. Coleman.
An address by Mr. R. J. Green, as representative of the G. A. R., of which Mr. Gardner was a member.
Reading of the poem by Mrs. W. L. Hopper, which is subjoined.
A few closing words by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Hay.
Hymn, "Rock of Ages."
The Benediction.

The services were interesting and impressive. The following poem strikingly sets forth the life and death of this good man:

Fallen! on Zion's battlefield,
  A soldier of renown,
Arm'd in the panoply of God,
  In conflict cloven down,
His helmet on, his armor bright,
  His cheek unblanched with fear,
While round his head there gleamed a light,
  His dying hour to cheer.

Fallen! while cheering with his voice
  The sacramental host;
With banners floating on the air,
  Death found him at his post;
In life's high prime the warfare clos'd
  But not ingloriously;
He fell beyond the outer wall,
  And shouted Victory!

Fallen! a holy man of God,
  An Israelite indeed,
A standard-bearer of the cross,
  Mighty in word and deed,
A master-spirit of the age,
  A bright and burning light,
Whose beams across the firmament
  Scatter'd the clouds of night.

Fallen! as sets the sun at eve,
  To rise in splendor where
His kindred luminaries shine,
  Their heav'n of bliss to share;
Beyond the stormy battlefield
  He reigns in triumph now,
Sweeping a harp of wondrous song,
  With glory on his brow

Auction Sale!

On account of whom it may concern, I will sell at Public Auction

Friday, April 27

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

At my salesoom a CONSIGNMENT of AUTOMATIC BLUE FLAME WICKLESS

OIL Stoves!

These stoves are used extensively in the Eastern States and are advertised considerably in all the principal magazines.

Simple in Construction, Easy of Operation and Splendid Cookers.

Jas. F. Morgan,
AUCTIONEER.
5525

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatsoever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases —BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Koloa Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

CALLED FOR THE CLAIMS

Gear Talks Indemnity For Ninety-Five.

SCHEME IN THE WIND

He Forestalls Final Action on Act Four by Securing an Adjournment.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

One of the principal incidents of the Council of State session yesterday was the calling up of the Indemnity Claims of 1895 by Councilor Gear. The latter questioned the President very closely as to their fate. Gear wanted to know whether the Executive had shelved the claims, or if he was still corresponding with the United States government about them.

The questioning was not wholly unexpected by those in touch with the councilor. He endeavored to pin the President down to a statement as to what would be the probable fate of the claims of those who he stated were arrested as suspects during the troublous month of January, 1895, but who were not brought to trial. The incident caused no little excitement and some smiles.

Councilor Gear said he had heard it was generally understood that the correspondence between the Executive and the authorities at Washington had finally resulted in the United States referring the claims back to the Hawaiian government for settlement. President Dole in his answer said that he did not understand the reference was made for settlement, but for disposition.

In opening his questions, Councilor Gear emphasized his desire to gain a satisfactory answer.

"I would like to ask a question of the Executive," said he, "on the matter which may have to come up in this bill (Act 4). It is as to the status at present of the claims made against the government by those who were imprisoned as suspects but not brought to trial in 1895—aliens. I am given to understand that claims have been presented and have been pushed by the representatives of Great Britain and other countries at Washington, demanding damages.

"Now, after the passage of the Territorial law, making Hawaii a territory to the United States, it appears to me that the force of these claims will fail, and that the force of the reference to this government by the government at Washington, will also fail.

"I would like to ask whether they were referred with instructions to make settlement, and if so, how the money is to be provided?"

President Dole replied at once:

"The claims were reported to this government by the United States government, after being brought up by the English Embassador at Washington. The United States then referred them to this government. We have several letters from the Washington authorities in the matter. The Executive Council has done a considerable amount of work upon them, but has not been able to finish them on account of the press of other work. At present we can simply report progress."

Getting down a little closer in his questioning, Mr. Gear asked, "Is it the intention of the Executive Council to make settlement of these claims? If so, will it be necessary to call another session of the Council of State to appropriate money to make the settlement of the claims?"

"I don't know what you mean by making a 'settlement' of the claims, Mr. Gear," replied the Executive. "We understood the government at Washington to mean to 're-consider' the claims and dispose of them. We have no request from the Washington government to pay any claims. Simply, to reconsider them and dispose of them as we understand the matter."

"Then that disposition might mean the simple shelving of the claims, and non-action. Would that transfer the liability from the Republic to the Territory and to the United States government?" said the councilor.

"It would not be non-action, but simply a decision as to the merits of the claims, or a decision against some of the claims," replied the President calmly, awaiting further queries. But they did not come. The councilor sat down, and the incident closed.

Those Quarantine Bills.

The quarantine bills which were incurred during the enforced stay of a large number of Chinese who were detained at Quarantine Island by United States Chinese Inspector J. K. Brown last year, were again the source of much argument in the Council.

In a large measure the argument was based on the liability of the local Government for bills contracted by a Federal officer who declared later he had no responsibility in the maintenance of those in detention. The argument was commenced by the Secretary reading the proceedings which occurred before the Executive on April 18, when J. D. McVeigh was present at a conference, and a stenographic record kept of the conversation which dealt with the question of responsibility of ordering the goods from Honolulu merchants.

President Dole said: "The Executive Council has endeavored to secure information upon the subject but have not been able to as far as they wish. Mr. Reynolds is absent and we can get no information from him yet. Probably the final obligation to pay these bills is on the Government of the United States. But if the agent of the Board of Health ordered these goods on account of the Board, this Government is liable. Mr. Reynolds' statements disagree with Mr. McVeigh's. Mr. Reynolds says he ordered all the goods, and Mr. McVeigh says all he ordered were on account of the detention of the Chinese, and that no reference was made to the Board of Health, for when goods are ordered for Chinese detained as these were, they were charged to the ship directly responsible for their landing. If Mr. Reynolds' statement is correct, the Government here is liable. If Mr. McVeigh's statement is correct, it is not liable. Mr. McStocker, the Collector General at the time, was acting with Mr. Brown, and both were acting for the United States."

Mr. Bolte, who has been narrowly watching the progress of the various bills since their introduction into the Council of State, arose to urge the liability of the local Government in the matter. It was understood, he said, at one time when the Metropolitan Meat Company declined to furnish further supplies of meat, that Mr. Reynolds had stated that upon the assurance of W. O. Smith, at that time President of the Board of Health, the latter body would pay the bills. Acting on this, the meat was supplied regularly. He thought the irregularity came in not having required the steamer to give a bond for the maintenance of the Chinese.

Arguments on the Bills.

Councilor Robertson did not think the "government should pay bills and then try to collect them from some imaginary person or government." His argument was based on the fact that the merchants knew exactly what kind of contract they were entering, as the whole country was alive with the news of the habeas corpus cases before the Supreme Court, dealing with the very people they were called upon to supply. The community was entirely familiar with the decision which Chief Justice Judd rendered and the final appeal to Washington. His speech against the payment of the bills by the local government was a lengthy one.

Councilor Bolte replied by stating that he thought the preceding speaker was laboring under a misapprehension of facts, as the merchants had been given to understand that the government would be responsible.

Mr. Gear thought the Hawaiian government was in no wise responsible for the acts of Federal officers. He asked if no communication had been received from Mr. Reynolds. The secretary after looking through a mass of papers on his desk, fished out one which bore a date sometime back, wherein Mr. Reynolds stated he had ordered the goods on the account of the Board of Health. Mr. Gear arose at the conclusion of the reading and stated that it threw a new light on the subject, and he would therefore support the motion to insert the appropriation item amounting to about $2500. Robertson did not see how any stress could be laid upon Mr. Reynolds' letter. He did not believe Mr. Reynolds' statement at all, and under cross-examination considered the statement would vanish into thin air.

Kaulukou Gets Restless.

Councilor Kaulukou began to grow restive under the continual talk upon the matter by the same persons, and came to the conclusion they were abusing parliamentary law, and asked the Executive "how many times one can keep on talking." This sally produced considerable laughter and eased up the friction.

Eventually it was discovered that the item had already been inserted and passed in the Act, having been merged into another item which was increased. There was consternation on some faces when the discovery was made, and triumph written broadly on the countenances of those who had argued in favor of the appropriation.

Gear moved that Act 3 pass its third and final reading, and the ayes and noes were called, resulting in a unanimous vote of those present, namely, Councilors Achi, Bolte, Ena, Gear, Isenberg, Allen, Jones, Ka-ne, Kaulukou, Kennedy, Nott, Robinson and Robertson. Gonsalves and Brown were absent.

New items which were inserted and passed in Act 3 previous to its conclusion were:

Salary chief forester, six months, $1,200.

Salary of superintendent Lahaina waterworks, for 12 months, at $35 a month, $420.

Salary of food commissioner, six months, $1,050.

The grand total was accepted and passed at $535,786.82.

Gear Works a Scheme.

When Act 4 was reached for its second reading, Councilor Gear brought up the question of a bonded warehouse for Hilo, $8,000, upon which he had reported previously to the Council. Upon motion the item was inserted and passed at that figure. The item calls for a brick or stone structure.

Kennedy asked if arrangements could be made to advertise in advance of the appropriation bills being approved by President McKinley, for the machinery for the new Beretania street pumping plant. Minister Young said it was his intention to advertise immediately for bids, anticipating that the acts would be approved.

In line 34, Act 4, had the item, Lahaina waterworks $20,000, changed to read $26,000, being the figures of the engineer, which were essentially correct.

The grand total of $1,577,791.20 was accepted and inserted. All the concluding sections of the act were passed, and the attention of the Council was brought to the reading of the title, which Mr. Robertson urged could be done then and thus save the Councilors from meeting again and again for small business.

Just as the secretary began to read the title, Councilor Gear was observed moving from Councilor to Councilor, whispering in their ears and keeping a weather eye open on the Executive and the Secretary. When the motion was about to be put after the conclusion of the title-reading, Gear quickly moved for an adjournment, which was seconded, and upon being put to vote it was carried.

It is rumored about town that a caucus meeting will be held by a number or all of the Councilors to devise some plan to set before the Executive Council in the Court of Claims matter. Adjourned at 5:15 until Monday at 6 p. m.

A license to practice medicine in these Islands has been granted Dr. Coudert

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SIBERIAN RAILROAD

Luxury in Mid-Asiatic Travel.

FINEST CARS IN THE WORLD

Bathroom, Gymnasium, Library, Dark Room and Handy Electrical Appliances.

NEW YORK, April 8.—(Correspondence.)—An album containing views of the new trains on the Trans-Siberian Railroad was received recently by George H. Daniels as a gift from Prince Michol Hilkoff, Imperial Minister of Ways and Communication of Russia. Mr. Daniels had acted as the Prince's guide and host on a trip up the Hudson river and throughout the State of New York to Niagara Falls several years ago, and made every effort to show the perfection of the American railroads, especially the New York Central. The pictures which have been sent to this country show that the Russian railroad man was not satisfied with a simple imitation of what he saw here, but must do better in many respects than those railroad people from whom he learned many things about the business.

The Empire State Express train, with its comfortable coaches, luxurious drawing room and dining cars, is eclipsed by the trains which are now run daily on the Trans-Siberian road, which, when completed, will extend from Moscow to Vladivostok.

The trains consist of one first-class and two second-class coaches, a dining car and a baggage car. The entrance to the cars is from the ends and not from the sides, like the old style cars in Europe; the engines are American, and the trains look as though they might have been transported from the United States. There are no sleeping cars, because the compartments are so arranged that the sofa seats may be readily converted into couches, where one may rest comfortably. The cars are all lighted inside and at the ends outside by electricity, and for each compartment there is, besides the fixed incandescent lamps, a movable lamp which may be placed on the table or on brackets which are provided for the purpose. The first-class coach contains a bath room, with gymnasium apparatus, a library in several languages, a perfectly appointed kitchen, luxurious dining compartments, and appliances for ventilating and heating that have never been equaled in European railway coaches.

The dining room is probably the main feature of the new train. The furniture is massive and highly polished, and the table appointments are of a superior quality. At one end of the car is a piano and at the other is the well filled bookcase. Chessboards, writing tables and other small tables where coffee may be served or where games may be played are scattered about the car, giving it the appearance of a club on wheels. There is a refrigerator or "ice cellar" in the car for keeping and transporting perishable delicacies, and there is also an arrangement by which boiling water may be had within three minutes.

All the windows are protected from dust and wind by external plate glass guards, and on the last car there is an observation platform arranged so that it may be inclosed with glass in stormy weather.

Among other points as to the train which the Russian railroad people mention are: A stationary bicycle, with arrangements for measuring in minutes and kilometers the amount of work done; a barber, who is also qualified to give medical assistance, and a superintendent, who speaks Russian, French, German and English. A lavatory has been fitted in the second class car, so as to be available for the enthusiastic photographer to change plates and develop his work while on the journey. The kitchen is arranged and provided to furnish a hot dinner for sixty people. Paper and envelopes are supplied free at the buffet, where hot and cold drinks of all kinds may be had. One of the strange features is that the services of the barber are free, but a bath costs two rubles, and the passenger who wishes to indulge in the luxury must give three hours' notice.

The road over which these cars run has a five-foot gauge, uniform with all the roads in European Russia; the bridges are all of iron, and the stations are artistic and picturesque, comfortable, substantial and equal to the average station on the Pennsylvania or New York Central roads.

A traveller who made the trip recently, after speaking of the comforts on the train and how they were doubly appreciated because they were unlooked for, said that it was a delight to take a meal in the station restaurants.

"On entering the dining room," he said, "you will find at one end an immense sideboard literally groaning under a load of newly prepared Russian dishes, always piping hot, and of such a bewildering variety as to range through the whole gamut of human fancy and tastes. You receive a plate with a knife and fork. Making your own selection, you retire to any of the neatly spread tables to enjoy your meal at your leisure. The price, too, is a surprise to one accustomed to metropolitan charges. You can have soup, as fine a beefsteak as you ever ate, a splendid roast chicken, whole, cooked in Russian style, toothsome and juicy, potatoes and other vegetables, and a bottle of beer, all for one ruble—about 50 cents."

The managers of the road understand that safety is the idea uppermost in the minds of the railway Ministry. Besides the electrical and other appliances used in the best railway practice, a great army is employed to guard and patrol the track. The road is divided into blocks or sections of one verst each. A verst is about two-thirds of a mile. There is a guard for each verst, who is usually an army veteran. The guard and his family live in a neat little cottage, which is supplied by the Government. The guard or some member of his family must patrol the section every hour, night and day. As soon as a train passes, the guard steps into the middle of the track, holds a flag, or at night, a lantern, over his head, and watches the advancing train until it passes into the next verst. Where there are curves which prevent seeing from one section to the other, several guards are stationed, but a train is never out of sight of a guard. Between Moscow and Tomsk there are four thousand of these guardhouses.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad, on the whole, is a combination of ingenuity and precaution, and if it is completed on the lines which it has followed thus far, it will probably be one of the greatest works of the kind anywhere, and will do much toward bringing the country through which it runs nearer to the rest of the world.

REVEREND ARTHUR MAXSON SMITH WILL BE NEXT PRESIDENT OF OAHU COLLEGE

The Rev. Arthur Maxson Smith of Chicago is to be called to the presidency of Oahu College. This was decided at a meeting of the trustees of the college held Thursday afternoon. It will be remembered that President Hosmer tendered his resignation last June, to take effect at the close of the present college year. A special committee has been at work for some months in search of a suitable man for the place. At the meeting above referred to this committee laid before the trustees the results of its labors, and Mr. Smith was chosen unanimously.

Mr. Smith is a comparatively young man. He is of New England descent but spent most of his early life in Southern California. He is a graduate of Pomona College, California, and of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. He has had some experience as a teacher in Southern California, and for two years was the pastor of a large church in Michigan. During the last two years he has been studying at the University of Chicago, where he will receive the degree of doctor of philosophy the coming July. He is highly recommended for his intellectual and social qualities, religious character, tact, judgment, strong and attractive personality and administrative and organizing ability. He is also a good musician and has been a leader in athletics. Among the large number who have recommended him may be mentioned such men as President Harper of the University of Chicago, Professor Judson, dean of the Faculties of Arts, Literature and Science, and Professor Shailer Mathews, dean of the Divinity School of the same university.

Mr. Smith is married and has two children. Mrs. Smith is a graduate of Wellesley College, where, during part of her course, she was president of her class. She is spoken of as highly as her husband in point of scholarship, social qualities and strong Christian character. She is something of an artist, also.

The trustees also decided at the meeting above mentioned to establish a kindergarten department in connection with the Punahou Preparatory School. This will be opened in September. They plan in the near future to erect a handsome building for the preparatory department, as well as buildings for the kindergarten department and a proposed manual training department on the large Miller lot at the corner of Beretania and Miller streets recently purchased by the college. This lot runs through to Vineyard street and contains three and a half acres.

Steps have already been taken to lay out a large portion of the Rocky Hill pasture in lots for sale. These lots will be made of large size and an effort will be made to give the whole tract of land a parklike appearance. The streets will conform to the contour of the land, and will be macadamized before the lots are put on the market. A boulevard 125 feet in width will run nearly three-quarters of a mile through this tract. Through the center of this boulevard, with a line of trees on each side to separate it from the driveways, the line of the Rapid Transit Company is expected to run.

Yoshioka Freed.

Having served his time and worked out $100 of his fine, Yoshioka, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of $300, has been freed from Oahu jail under the poor man's act. Yoshioka was imprisoned on the charge of assault with intent to kill in Wailuku.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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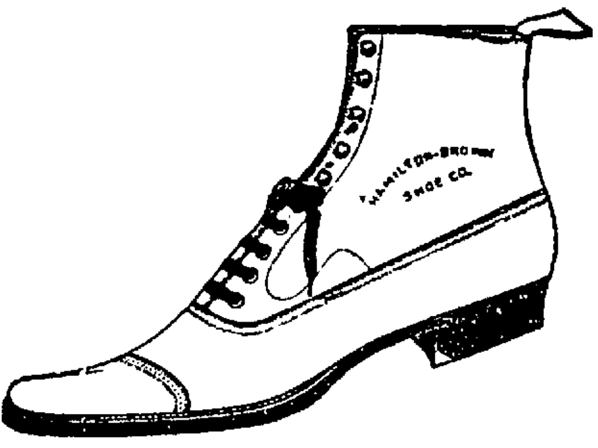
Good SHOE

Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.


HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO.

Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici.

Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

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In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at FOUR DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets
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COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just on hand.

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Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

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Metropolitan Meat Company

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Shipping and Family Butchers.

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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides Skins and Tallow.

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FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

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Large Line Plumbing Goods,

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And general assortment of goods in great variety.

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Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR
TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The native leaders who are trying to draw the color line in Hawaiian politics and of whose plans as described in the Advertiser, the evening Royalist organ says "there is more truth than poetry," may or may not go further. That they are disturbed over the publicity which the scheme has had in these columns, goes without the saying; though the Advertiser is hardly so responsible for their exposure as is Testa's Independent, which, for weeks past, has been licking its chops over the anticipated feast of white meat.

The affair is bringing out amusing comment. Not the least so is a denunciatory letter from John E. Bush, who never loses a chance to advertise himself as a native leader any more than he does to betray such natives as place confidence in him. Luckily for the native party, the credulous spirits are few. Bush says his "fellow Hawaiians" have no hatred for the haole but later on he compares that unhappy white man to the benumbed and hungry viper whom the Greek (otherwise the Hawaiian) warmed at the hearthstone and which bit him for his pains. Obviously the Hawaiian cannot have anything but an aloha for the ungrateful serpent; at least that is Mr. Bush's conclusion.

But enough of Bush. He is more picturesque as an over-convivial envoy, flying through the Samoan plantain patches pursued by his German dinner hosts than he is as a logician trying to escape a tagging non-sequitur. The point we are most interested in is whether a color line, once drawn, could be maintained.

We think not. It is an anachronism in any event for the Testa party to talk an anti-haole campaign when it proposes to follow one white man as a Moses and use as many others as it can trust to do the fine work of politics. Besides, the Portuguese whom the anti-haole leaders ask to follow them and take pot luck are whites themselves. What threatens to come out of the whole matter is a division on the old lines of 1893, with the Queen's friends, native and white, on the one side and the majority of her former antagonists on the other. We look for that kind of a contest in the first political battle. Royalists predict that it will end in an anti-American victory; Americans are waiting with interest to see how far the conspiracy will spread and are wasting no breath on predictions.

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From the number of gold bricks that George D. Gear unloaded on the San Francisco interviewers it looks as if metropolitan journalism had made heavy drafts on the backwoods press.

◆

Wm. H. King, ex-Congressman from Utah, was again elected to represent Utah at the national capital, vice Roberts, the Mormon, expelled. King is well known to Honolulans as a man who was committed to annexation and who changed his mind, under the eye of Oxnard, at the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour. Mr. King promises to be, in some respects, the Pettigrew of the Lower House.

◆

Part of the latest dispatch from Havana reveals Cuban character in conflict with American so typically that it is worth reading carefully:

> Acting Mayor Estrada Mora visited General Wood to inform him that in consequence of the recent action of the Havana municipality and of General Ludlow in breaking down the monopoly in the use of the slaughter house, held in trust for the cattle dealers, the latter had threatened not to supply any more meat, asserting they had a monopoly of cattle and could entirely cut off the meat supply of Havana.
>
> General Wood told Senor Mora to take thirty policemen and to occupy the slaughter house, keeping it open to all who wished to kill cattle there, and inform all members of the cattle trust that if they refused to supply cattle they would not be allowed in future to kill at the slaughter house.
>
> These instructions were carried into effect and there was no trouble. Only one man—a member of the cattle trust—refused to kill, and he was informed that he would not be allowed to use the slaughter house again.

This sort of thing crops up continually. Relying on some tradition which has grown to be considered a right because no one has had the courage to fight it, some man or group of men periodically refuses compliance with an innovation looking to a more efficient, or a more modern, or a cleaner business method. The American in authority proceeds to carry out the innovation just the same, and he does it in so striking a manner that absolutely no doubt is left in the minds of his late opponents as to what is going to be done in future. The above instance is a perfect type of hundreds of others—including the helplessness of the Cuban Mayor. The Cubans are slowly learning the lesson of going ahead and doing things that need to be done instead of considering difficulties, objections and precedents

POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF THE PORTUGUESE.

The statements made by the Royalist politicians that the Portuguese will join them in a raid on the American party were editorially doubted by the Advertiser and have not been confirmed by the Portuguese. There is every reason why the Portuguese should not take such a course because, as people who prospered least under Royalist rule and most under American conditions, they have vital interests at stake in the predominance of the American idea. In other words, they would do badly if local affairs should come under Royalist control and well if the objects and aims of the progressive white citizenship of Hawaii should be politically consummated.

Under the Provisional Government, in which they found representation, the Portuguese became for the first time, a recognized and respected political force. They had a man in the Advisory Council and many men in the civil service and the military. Since then their interests have been looked after and they have enjoyed a full share in the prosperity which has come to all alike as the result of annexation. Now the question is: Do they want to keep these advantages or lose them?

Politically if the Portuguese go with the aboriginal Royalists in opposition to their fellow-whites they must expect to stand or fall with the Royalist party. As such a reactionary outfit could not possibly stand alone and would never be permitted to rule this country whatever its voting majority might be, the result to the Portuguese is easy to forecast. On the other hand, if the Portuguese go with the white annexationists where they went before and where they naturally belong, they will always be able to command their share of political responsibility. Thus it is to their political interest to stay with the dominant class.

Upon the issue of prosperity there is also much to say. The only thing that can bring immigrants, money and new enterprises here and keep up the scale of employment is to assure good government. Why was Honolulu stagnant before 1893 and this despite the profits of the sugar business? Why were those profits sent away for investment rather than spent here? Why were wages low and why were so many Portuguese and others unemployed? Why did city lots which are now worth $5,000 go begging at $1,000? Why was building at so low an ebb? The reason is that Royalist rule was a threat to serious and responsible government. There was no telling to what extent the taxpayers might be plundered when the King himself had not been above swindling a Chinaman out of over $50,000 and the Queen assumed the right to change the organic law at pleasure. Hence the unwillingness of new people to come here and stay and the refusal of the old-timers to unloose their purse-strings. The Portuguese were very poor then; they found little enough to do and the charity funds of the Catholic Church were exhausted in their behalf. But times changed for the better the moment the news of annexation came to hand. The little fortune of every Portuguese who owned a piece of land was doubled; if his capital was in the wages of labor, that was doubled too. Prosperity smiled upon him as it did upon everyone, and it is smiling yet.

The Portuguese are a thrifty and provident people. We do not believe they can be misled into any course that would bring the good times of Hawaii to an end. Yet to mislead them is what the Royalist politicians propose to do if they can. Those selfish schemers openly boast that they will, with the help of Portuguese votes, restore political conditions here as they were before 1893 in everything except actual monarchy. Should such a misfortune come to pass, the prosperity of the common people would go as suddenly as did Aladdin's palace, which was erect and ablaze with light at sunset and in the morning had vanished. There can be good times only where capital has the confidence to invest its earnings. During the hardest times in the United States there was no lack of money in the banks and in private vaults. The trouble was it stayed there, afraid to come out and take the risks of exposure to the irresponsible politics of the hour. Like produces like. Put the old-line Monarchists in control of Hawaii or establish the aboriginal color line in Island politics, and the era of political irresponsibility comes. Upon that, capital withdraws within itself, land values go down, stocks depreciate, cheaper labor struggles for fewer jobs, and classes fairly well-to-do feel the coarse grind of poverty.

Hence for political advantage and private well-being, the Portuguese should ally themselves with their fellow-whites of the annexation or American party. It is an insult to their intelligence to assume that they can be led by the nose by Royalists to the brink of the precipice towards which the native politicians are stumbling. Furthermore, it is an insult which they should resent when Royalists say that a bribe for one or two of their leaders would poll their voting strength against their own best interests. We have faith to believe that they will resent it and that when the struggle for good government comes on again the Portuguese will stand shoulder to shoulder with other white men, as they did in 1893, and protect Hawaii from misrule and hard times.

SLAVERY OF LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.

The benevolent soul of the San Francisco Examiner, which is so often wrung by the spectacle of "slavery in Hawaii," is invited to look nearer home and bestow its emotional sympathy upon the bondman of California. There is a vast deal of humbug about slavery in Hawaii, where field laborers are well fed, well housed, well looked after by physicians, are never overworked and are generally so content that they send word to their friends to come and join them; but as for the bondage of the field laborer in California, the half of the sad truth has never been told.

We get some glimpses of it in an article published by a labor journal of New York and incorporated in a report of the Minister of Labor in New Zealand. The writer tells how the wage-earners fare on a milk ranch in Contra Costa county—a place of 600 acres, upon ten of which the owner lives in the easy style of the country gentleman. Near the ranch house is the corral, a huge quadrangle of barns and sheds. In one of the latter is a dirty room where tiers of bunks filled with straw and covered with frowsy blankets may be seen. This is the common sleeping apartment which, during the summer months, is indescribably close and hot.

The daily routine of labor is worse than that of the negro former slaves in the cotton-picking States. The men are aroused at 2 a. m. to do the milking. This work keeps them busy until 8 a. m., when thirty minutes are allowed for a scant breakfast. After this meal the men go into the fields and work till noon and at 12:30 there is dinner. In the meantime the foreman's wife has scalded the milk pans and pails—an "enormous task."

There is a recess from 12:30 until 2 p. m., when milking begins again and lasts till eight, when supper is ready. The remaining six hours out of the twenty-four is left for sociability, religion, bathing, politics and sleep. The bathing is a daily necessity owing to the filth of the corral; but those who indulge in it get but five or five and a half hours' sleep. The pay is supposed to be $30 per month, but there are so many expedients for reducing it that at the end of the contract period, whatever it may be, the laborer gets very little cash. If he leaves prematurely, as the owner tries to goad him into doing, he gets nothing.

The men of the milk ranches, however, fare better than do those in the wheat fields of the San Joaquin valley—a great inland sea of grain reputed to be the hottest agricultural district in the world. The men go to work in January and have steady employment until midsummer. No money is paid to them till the crop is turned off, but the employer has a store and generally a saloon where they can run up bills at fancy prices. The hours of field work are from dawn to dark with four or five hours' extra work caring for stock. The foreman is usually a brutal overseer who distributes curses and blows in the hope of inducing men to whom money is owing to throw up their jobs and forfeit it; and he discharges them on the slightest pretext, knowing that he can easily find tramps to step into the vacancies. Meanwhile those who stay, sleep in outbuildings, not so well housed there as cattle, and their meals are of the rudest description. They are lucky to get fresh beef, they have no butter for their bread and no milk for their coffee. At the end of the contract time, after tobacco, clothing and liquor bills have been settled, the man who has $75 or half his wages coming to him is an exception to the rule. He goes to the city and gets drunk, and in a month takes to the road again

Between the condition of such a laborer—fit subject for Edwin Markham's "Man With a Hoe"—and the ordinary wage earner in a Hawaiian cane field is the difference between brutal oppression and a patriarchal respect for the rights of those who earn their bread by toil. A California wage-earner, used to San Joaquin valley heat, would think himself in paradise on any of the Island plantations, and on many of them he would have his choice between working for an employer for wages or on shares. In his lowest condition he would live better, have more comforts and diversions and more solicitous care when sick than even the average small freeholder of the California mountain country.

So let the Examiner turn its distressing eye and Rabbi Levy his attentive nose to the sights and smells of slavery near at home. California is the field for them—the place where philanthropy is needed as it never was needed here to ameliorate the condition of the workingman

"Treasures of Flowers Rare and Roses Red"
Come from enriched, well nourished soil, giving the result of perfect growth. The same result can be obtained by humanity in general, if they look after the blood, the life of the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific remedy for this, as it transforms poor blood into perfect blood — from which follows the greatest of blessings, good health.
Eczema — "Since I was a child I have had eruptions on my body which our physician pronounced eczema. I took six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have had no return of the disease." Mrs. Ida M. Potter, Conneaut, Ohio.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints.
Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Royalist papers which announced the color line now try to take their statements back and lay them to the Advertiser. The game will not work. The most that can come of it is to convince the public that our exposure of the plot has seriously disturbed the plotters.

◆

Honolulu will come into line with other progressive cities in the matter of a crematory. The one to be built here will contain all the modern appliances for the reduction of the discarded human body to its component gases. In a city where graveyards are a menace to the living it is most desirable that incineration should supersede interment. Honolulu is such a place. Of course incineration can progress but slowly here at first, but the presence of the crematory and the kind of work it will do, may be trusted to educate the public and in time measurably relieve the pressure on the cemeteries.

◆

The death of James Campbell removes a self-made man of representative character. Endowed by nature with shrewdness and sheer grit, he rose superior to adverse circumstances and became rich and in many ways influential. Doubtless he made his share of mistakes and had the strong man's proportion of enemies; but his life taught lessons of patience, industry and courage which are well to remember. There was one time when all Hawaii felt proud of James Campbell and that was when, prostrate in the hands of desperate men in a lonesome house of San Francisco, he defied his abductors for two days and finally got the better of them. Captain Lees described him after that as the nerviest man he ever knew and the praise was justified.

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The cinematograph is developing and is sure to become a more and more useful factor in public education. No entertainments given in Mainland cities last year were more delightful than the moving photographic pictures of the Cuban invasion, the Philippine battles and of Royal and Papal functions. The early trouble with the pictures, that of trembling or shaking motion in the objects shown, has now been obviated. At the same time the photographers are going farther afield. The Borchgrevink expedition which has lately returned from the Antarctic continent, reporting the discovery of the magnetic pole, carried a cinematograph and will soon give the public a view of scenery and life in that hitherto unknown region. The busy picture-makers are also at the front in the South African war and in a few months comfortable audiences in Europe, Asia, Africa and America will have the stirring incidents of Anglo-Boer battles noiselessly enacted before their eyes.

◆

The sub-committee of the Senate, which went to Cuba to investigate, describes the political feeling of the people in the following paragraph:

> It may be said of all classes in Cuba that they are looking to the establishment of an independent government, a Cuban republic. A few are impatient and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others are less impatient, believing that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new government upon such a firm basis as to insure its success and permanence. All are looking forward to the municipal elections that are to take place in the latter part of May, regarding such elections as the first step toward the establishment of the new government. Much will depend upon the result of these elections. If they take place without disorder and good officials are elected, that will go far to prove the capacity of the people for self-government, and steps can be taken without great delay for further progress in that direction. The problem is complicated by the fact that self-government is an untried experiment by a people who have had little opportunity to study its principles or its details its necessities or its responsibilities. Many of the more conservative citizens and business men, unfortunately, show too much disposition to hold aloof.

The municipal experiment will be watched with the greater interest because it is proposed to try it very soon in the Philippines

THE BOERS AND BRITONS

(Continued from Page 1.)

telegraphing Monday, says: "The Boers are in full retreat from Wepener, hugging the Basutoland border. The Basutos are marching parallel with them along the frontier, watching eagerly for the slightest encroachment."

The Daily News has the following from Reddersburg, dated Friday: "General Chermside saw the rearguard of the Boers disappear southeast in full retreat. The enemy appear to be in strong force four miles east of Reddersburg. They are falling back before our advance guard."

Glimpses of the Campaign.

NEW YORK, April 17.—(Afternoon Service.)—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Ladysmith dispatches confirm the report that the Boers have retired from the Elands Laagte district to their Biggarsberg positions. No raiding operations southward have been reported, and it is now clear that the Boer advance was ordered for the sake of employing the burghers on active duty and of checking desertions. The British inactivity in one sense is masterly, since it demoralizes the enemy.

Sir Redvers Buller's scouts have reported that the Boers have wrecked the engine house and shafts of three colliers by heavy charges of dynamite. These wanton attacks upon private property have been characteristic of the Dutch campaign. South Africans explain them on the theory that the Boers are aware that claims for damages to property in Natal and Cape Colony, which will be presented after the war, can never be assessed against the farmers of the two commonwealths, but will be liquidated by the mine owners of the Rand. Accordingly the Boers feel at liberty to inflict as much damage as possible, since the indemnity will come out of the mining industry of the Rand in the form of taxation based on the profits of the companies. The theory is correct without doubt that Johannesburg will pay the piper when the war is over. Neither Pretoria nor Bloemfontein has resources for liquidating war indemnities and bills for damages.

An official bulletin issued at Pretoria contains a survey of the military situation in the various sections and implies that there is activity all along the line. The Boer officials evidently find it necessary to convey the impression to their own people that the Dutch forces have not disbanded, but are actively employed at various points. The only fresh claim of victory in this dispatch is a report that General Froneman has defeated a British column and driven it across the Orange river. There is no confirmation of this story from British sources and, on the contrary, the attack on Col. Dalgety's force near Wepener has slackened and there are persistent rumors that General Brabant has relieved the garrison after defeating the Boers. General Brabant is on the way to Wepener with a strong mounted force and reinforcements from Natal are behind him. General Chermside with a full division, is also moving east from Reddersburg and the Boers may be caught in a corner somewhere in the southwestern section of the Free State.

The general situation at Bloemfontein is unchanged. Military experts here do not expect an advance northward for a week or ten days, since Lord Roberts is waiting for large shipments of horses, which have barely arrived at Cape Town. They are also convinced that General Buller will remain on the defensive and not attack Biggarsberg until the enemy's force has been drawn off by Lord Roberts' invasion of the Transvaal. It is considered probable that Generals Hunter and Brabant will work their way up to Wepener and Ladybrand, and in this way protect Lord Roberts' line of communications.

On the Eve of Advance.

LONDON, April 17.—(Afternoon Service.)—At last Roberts seems to be on the eve of making his main advance towards Pretoria. Unless all the usual reliable sources of information and all the indications smuggled past the censor are at fault, the British army within a few days will be marching northward. After many premature and unfounded reports that have purported to tell of this move there is naturally even in the best informed quarters considerable hesitancy in settling upon the day Lord Roberts is likely to leave Bloemfontein, but there is a settled impression that it will occur either at the end of this week or the beginning of next. The long, weary wait in the Free State capital has apparently effected a much needed rehabilitation, though it is probable Lord Roberts would still further have delayed his advance had not the Boer activity forced him to put his forces in such positions that unless they quickly proceed northward the strategic advantage will be lost.

The critics agree in the supposition that the advance will be made in parallel columns with a broad front west of the railroad, the third and eighth divisions sweeping northward to the extreme northwest, the entire force amounting to 75,000 men.

Exactly what part General Buller will take is still a secret, which no one is able to probe.

From the seat of war there is significant silence. From The Hague comes the news that the Boer delegates refuse to make public the object of their mission. They hope to be received by Queen Wilhelmina, but nothing in this direction has yet been decided upon.

LEVY AT LIBERTY.

The Man Who Had the Plague and Did Not Have It.

One solitary patient remains in the plague hospital now, Seu Kam. H. M Levy, the Hawaiian hotel clerk who was removed some time ago to the pest house as a plague suspect, is now free to go where and do what he wills.

Levy is entirely recovered from whatever disease it was he had, but the doctors have never decided the way or the other whether he had bubonic plague

Levy speaks well of his treatment while in the pest house but is naturally very glad to be up, out and around again

NEWS OF MAUI

Vessels Fared Badly at Kahului.

Centennial Booked to Carry Fourteen Passengers to San Francisco. Notes of the Week.

MAUI, April 21.—Circuit Judge J. W. Kalua of Wailuku will go to Lahaina on the 24th and hear the appeal of Olowalu plantation, in chambers on the next day, the 25th. This is the appeal taken from the decision of the Lahaina District Court made recently in favor of the Japanese strikers.

During Wednesday, the 18th, the sea was unusually rough in Kahului harbor. A small trading schooner belonging to Peter Joseph of Hana was swept from her mooring and lifted high and dry onto the beach. She is still stranded. No damage whatever was done.

The steamer Centennial also broke one of her stern moorings and swung around, striking another vessel. The only injury sustained was the breaking of the Centennial's rail.

The steamer Centennial will probably sail today if the wind is favorable, for San Francisco. Her cargo consists of 28,000 bags of Paia, Hamakuapoko and Spreckelsville sugar, valued at $138,707.27. Her passenger list, which numbers fourteen, is as follows: Mrs. J. J. Walsh, Mrs. G. H. Bailey, Mrs. C. B. Wells, Miss Laura Wells, Mrs. H. C. Winslow, Mrs. James Kennedy, Master Kennedy, Rev. Seneca Jones, J. B. Ritchie, James Groften, E. J. Crothers, James Moore, J. N. Helmick, G. C. Wood.

Rev. S. Jones returns to his home in Chico, California, after spending a long vacation in Hamakuapoko. His visit was prolonged on account of the plague.

Mrs. James Kennedy, wife of the manager of the Paia plantation store, goes to Scotland to place her son in school.

Mrs. Wells and daughter of Wailuku, Mrs. Walsh of Kahului, and Mrs. Winslow of Kihei are making short visits to the Coast.

During Easter Sunday at the Paia Foreign Church Dr. Beckwith preached an Easter sermon, an Easter anthem was sung, and calla lilies from Olinda adorned the pulpit.

During Sunday, the 15th, a new church at Pauwela, Makawao, was inaugurated, advocating the doctrine of "Christian Science." Rev. J. Kamakele of Keokea, Kula, the pioneer Christian Scientist of Maui, assisted in the exercises.

Hana people are in a decidedly rebellious mood on account of the lack of mail recently. They have had no steamer for two weeks, and now the Claudine on Friday went to Hawaii and neglected them again.

During Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th, James Saunders of Keanae, commissioner of private ways and water rights of Hana district, tried his first case. It was N. Omsted, P. K. Kahakauila, Hookano, Mrs. Chong Leong, Mrs. Kalua, S. K. Kamaka, Kamali, Knii Sun Wai Co., Ah Nee, Ah Kina, Ah Wa, S. K. Daniels, Kaina and others versus T. Awana. Some Keanae water was the subject under dispute. After the examination of a number of witnesses the prosecution thought it advisable to withdraw their case.

The incident was remarkable owing to the presence of a large number of Hawaiians. Messrs. W. P. Haia and M. Reuter of Hana were the attorneys for the prosecution and A. F. Tavares of Makawao for the defense.

Weather—Much rain during the week in Makawao and Hana. During the 16th, 2.35 inches fell in mauka Makawao and 1.65 inches at Grove Ranch.

NO CREMATION FOR CATHOLICS

So Says the Bishop of Panopolis Who Issues a Circular Letter to His Flock.

The Bishop of Panopolis, vicar apostolic to the Hawaiian Islands, and head of the Catholic Church here, has issued a circular letter against cremation which is found as an advertisement in another column. The Bishop says that the Church has decreed against this method of disposing of the dead and expresses the wish that the members of his see obey the Church's will in the matter. The following is the text of the Bishop's letter:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church in Hawaii:

It is my duty as your Bishop, now that some people are working to substitute cremation, an old pagan rite, for the Christian rite of inhumation, to acquaint you with the rules adopted by the Church in regard to this matter.

On the 19th of May, 1886, a decree, approved by Pope Leo XIII, declares: 1st. A Catholic cannot become a member of any society which imposes cremation. 2d. No Catholic shall ask cremation for himself nor for anybody else.

On the 15th of December, 1886, another decree, approved by the same authority, declares that the ceremonies of the Church must be refused to any one not having retracted his request to be cremated; but the Church allows the ceremonies to be performed on the bodies, at home or in the church, of those who are to be cremated by orders issued by the government or by some other authority.

These are the rules of our church in regard to cremation and my wish is that every Catholic in this country should keep them as the church has good reasons for imposing them on her children.

Yours faithfully,
GULSTAN.
Bishop of Panopolis
Vicar Apostolic

DEWEY AND HIS CHANCES

Various Comments on Campaign.

MRS. DEWEY LEAVES ROME

Why the Admiral Hates President McKinley--Chairman Jones Frees His Mind.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The report of Mrs. Dewey's change of faith, although admitted neither by the Admiral or herself, has been verified among her intimate friends, many of whom attend St. John's Episcopal Church. Admiral Dewey is very much attached to St. John's. He has held a pew there ever since he has lived in Washington. One of his first deeds after his return from Manila was to secure a pew in his old place of worship. Soon after he was elected a member of the vestry and one of the directors of the Episcopal cathedral fund.

It is believed that in deference to his wishes Mrs. Dewey has consented to return to the church she attended before her conversion, first from Presbyterianism to the mystic doctrines of Theosophy and then to the Roman Catholic church.

Talks of Dewey's Wife.

MEEKER, Col., April 13.—Judge Hazen, brother-in-law of Mrs. Dewey, a pioneer of Western Colorado, speaking today of Admiral Dewey's announced intention of going before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, said:

"I am not in a position to say much, but if the people of this country do not desire to place the destiny of the nation in the hands of a woman, it will be best to let the Admiral remain where he is. I know Mrs. Dewey very well, of course. She was my brother's wife. She is a bright, capable, ambitious woman, quite familiar with public affairs at Washington."

This was all Judge Hazen would consent to say about the matter.

The Admiral's Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Admiral Dewey's political statement probably will be ready to be given out for publication next Tuesday. He is still waiting to hear from some of his sound money Democratic friends in New York before giving out the important document. He believes that he has behind him all the sound money Democrats in the East and the South, and in conversation with his political friends he says that he is a sound money Jefferson Democrat.

On the expansion issue he occupies middle ground between the President and Mr. Bryan. He is neither an imperialist nor an anti-expansionist. He believes in restoring order in the Philippines and then holding the islands and awaiting developments, probably in the end turning them over to a native government under a United States protectorate.

The Admiral receives a large amount of mail daily from prominent men in all parts of the country, principally from business men and sound money Democrats.

He believes that New York will send uninstructed delegates to the Kansas City convention, that the New Jersey delegates can be controlled in his favor and that he will have support from other Eastern States. He expects most of his original support from the Eastern States, but he believes that when the proper time comes the convention can be carried by storm for him just as the Chicago convention four years ago was swept off its feet for Mr. Bryan.

He was much gratified today to receive an invitation from New Orleans to visit that city, and when he goes to Detroit on June 6th it is his intention to take a swing around the circle and go to New Orleans on his return.

Why Dewey Hates McKinley.

CHICAGO, April 14.—A Washington special to the Inter Ocean says: The Dewey mystery is explained at last. The reason for the Admiral's sudden announcement of himself as a Presidential candidate and his bitter feeling toward McKinley are cleared up by a discovery made today.

Admiral Dewey furnished a clew to the explanation by complaining to friends that Mr. McKinley unjustly deprived him of $10,000. In the Admiral's opinion the President "robbed him."

The basis for the charge is the fact that President McKinley has been unable to pay Admiral Dewey the same compensation as that received by civilian members of the late Philippine Commission, to wit, $10,000. The President wanted to pay this sum to the Admiral, but the law would not permit. That section of the statute which says no one shall hold two offices of trust and profit under the United States Government, where the compensation exceeds $2,500, was in the way, and though the President tried to find a way around the statute neither he nor his law officers were able to do so, and Dewey cannot have his $10,000.

A month ago Dewey called at the White House and asked Mr. McKinley about compensation for his services as a member of the commission. The President told him he wanted to pay him the same as other civilian members were to receive.

Dewey then volunteered to the President that, in his opinion, there was but one candidate for President in this country—that there should be but one—McKinley.

"You have earned election and the people will give it to you," the Admiral said.

Dewey then went on to say that he had always been a Republican; that he was originally a Republican on the slavery issue, was afterward a Republican on protection, then on the money question, and was now a Republican on expansion. He thanked the President for all past kindnesses and went away in a happy frame of mind. A few days later he started on his tour through the South.

When Dewey returned from his Southern trip the first thing he heard at the office of the Secretary of the Navy was that the law would not permit him to draw $10,000 compensation. The Admiral lost his temper. He swore at the President in a most bitter way. He paced the floor of the room, exclaiming that McKinley had robbed him, had deprived him of his just dues, had treated him like a dog, had trumped up this legal obstacle for the purpose of cheating and robbing him.

Incredible as it may appear, these were his expressions. He apparently could not find words vicious enough to express his feelings.

The Admiral declared he would have vengeance, and in a day or two not only the people of the country, but Dewey's most intimate friends, were amazed and surprised at his announcement that he was a candidate for President. From that day to this the Admiral has been complaining of McKinley and of the Administration in general, and, through his fault-finding, the first information concerning the matter leaked out.

An investigation in Administration circles discloses great unwillingness to talk about the case. It is not denied the President refused to pay Dewey the sum paid to other members of the commission, but Mr. McKinley has issued orders that not one word be said about the affair by any of his advisers.

Chairman Jones Talks.

NEW YORK, April 17. (Afternoon Service),—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee said last night that he had no idea what Admiral Dewey's intentions were, or what line of action he would pursue to obtain a presidential nomination. So far as the National Committee as a body was concerned, no letter or communication had been addressed to the admiral on the subject of his candidacy. Speaking for himself Sen. Jones said he had not written to the Admiral inquiring whether he would enter the Kansas City convention and abide by the result of the convention, but added:

"It is quite probable, however, that others are more curious."

"It is quite possible," continued he, "that Admiral Dewey may be suggested in connection with the vice-presidency, but I have not the slightest idea that he will be proposed seriously as a presidential candidate. Public sentiment has already decreed that Mr. Bryan is to be the nominee of the regular Democratic party and in my judgment the men who will represent the Democratic party at Kansas City will carry out the will of the Democratic masses and name Mr. Bryan.

"So far as Admiral Dewey is concerned I have no means of knowing whether he proposes, as a Democrat, to come to the regular organization and abide by the consequences, or whether he and his friends intend to hold an independent convention similar to that which named a third party ticket four years ago headed by General Palmer."

Senator Jones then explained that he was not seriously considering the candidacy of Admiral Dewey because he believed it to be the result of a movement originated by certain so-called Democrats who did not vote for Mr. Bryan four years ago and who have no intention of doing so if he is again named as the party standard bearer. He added that it was not usual for a candidate that he proposed to be the candidate for any particular party and dictate a policy which is supposed to be antagonistic to all the principles of the party from which he seeks support.

"If," said Senator Jones, "Admiral Dewey declared himself to be a Democrat he will receive a cordial welcome into the fold, for the American people are proud of him for his gallant and meritorious services in their behalf. There are other good Democrats who rendered valuable service to their country during the Spanish-American war and the admiral will not be lonely in the Democratic ranks. He will probably receive such consideration as he deserves, but he will have to abide the result of the convention, whatever it may be."

HENRY D. ROBERTS DEAD.

Was One of the Well Known Engineers of the Islands.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Henry D. Roberts, master mechanic of the O. R. & L. Co., died this morning at 2 o'clock at his home in Iwilei, of pneumonia. Henry Roberts was one of the best known engineers on the islands, having been connected with the Wilder, Oceanic, and other steamers of this port, during the past twenty years. Only recently the deceased made a trip to San Francisco for his health.

The funeral of the late Henry D. Roberts, master mechanic of the Oahu Railway, was held yesterday afternoon at 4:30 from the Knights of Pythias hall. The pall-bearers were Thomas Murray and William Roberts of the Oahu Railway, Joseph Little and Harry Wooten of the Marine Engineers' Association, of which deceased was a member, and A. W. Keech and John Hughes of the Knights of Pythias. Deceased leaves a widow and four children.

Judge Stanley is expected home today, and he will probably resume his duties by the first of the month. He had a severe attack of fever, which lasted a long time, and he has been recuperating on Hawaii. Judge Perry is also on the high road to health and will resume his duties at about the same time. It is suggested that Judge Silliman may remain on duty through the coming term in view of the large amount of work.

The big pump at Maunalei plantation was started on Thursday and everything worked very satisfactorily.

HONOLULU WILL HAVE A RACE MEET

Hawaiian Jockey Club Elects Officers and Settles on Kamehameha Day.

Honolulu will have races on June 11 and it is discretionary with the newly appointed executive committee whether or not a half day's racing meet will be held on Saturday, June 9. This was decided at a meeting of the Hawaiian Jockey Club held at the Pacific Club last evening, when plans were formulated for the June meet, and a committee of three was appointed to collect funds for the erection of a new grand stand and repair of all the buildings.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. G. Irwin; vice president, W. H. Cornwall; treasurer, G. P. Wilder; secretary, D. P. R. Isenberg. The executive committee consists of Prince David, C. J. McCarthy and C. L. Crabbe. Their decision as to the additional half day's races will be given out shortly. The meeting was an important one and lovers of the race track feel satisfied that this year's races will be a treat.

Those present last evening were: Sam Parker, G. P. Wilder, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Wm. Cunningham, Prince David, Jno. S. Walker, C. J. McCarthy, Paul Isenberg, W. H. Cornwall, W. H. Hoogs and C. L. Crabbe.

Apropos of the club's decision to have a meet, the Fort George brought down from the Coast a sister to Telephone and she will be a team mate with the latter, whose pacing record is 36 seconds for quarter-mile when she was but 17 months old. Telephone's record is 24.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S WEDDING.

Japanese Here to Celebrate in Its Honor.

The Japanese in Honolulu will hold a celebration early next month, in honor of the wedding of the Crown Prince of Japan. On account of the impoverished condition of many of the Japanese here, as a result of the plague, the ceremonies will consist simply of music, speeches and the adoption of a letter of congratulation. K. Imanishi of the Yokohama Specie bank is the chairman of the committee of the Japanese Merchants' Union which has the matter in charge. All the Japanese stores throughout the Islands will be closed on the day of the celebration; and efforts are being made by the committee and the Japanese Consul to secure a holiday for Japanese plantation laborers.

The Crown Prince, who recently came of age, is to wed Princess Sada Kujo, a scion of one of the oldest of the noble families of Japan. The bride is a highly accomplished girl, who speaks French and English and plays skilfully on several instruments. The marriage will probably fall on the sixth of May, in which case the fifth, sixth and seventh will be holidays throughout the Kingdom in its honor.

Secretary Dick of the Republican National Committee defends the Porto Rico tariff bill.

"Man's Strength and Woman's Beauty."

NATURE'S GIFTS

Before and since the days of Samson this is what has been said of every luxuriant growth of hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor preserves and beautifies the hair, giving it length, strength, and luster.

It restores the natural color to the hair in every instance.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one great cause of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and thus checks the hair from falling out.

If your blood is poor and thin and filled with impurities, the Hair Vigor cannot do its best. You should take a thorough course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla at the same time you are using the Hair Vigor. This will cleanse your blood, invigorate your nerves, and improve your health in every way.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

DEATH SUDDENLY CLAIMS J. W. WINTER; STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY AT HIS HOME

(Photo by Williams.)

Almost without a warning, John W. Winter, better known among his many friends in Honolulu as "Jack" Winter, passed away about five minutes past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

Death came to Mr. Winter at his residence on King street. He had not been at all well for the last few weeks but no one suspected that anything of a serious nature was the matter. He had been visiting at the house of Harry Vida on Sunday evening and at that time was evidently in excellent health, complaining of no indisposition and being in the best of spirits.

Mrs. Winter noticed during Sunday night that her husband breathed in an unusually heavy manner but she was not alarmed at all, attributing it to nothing of a grave character. Early yesterday morning Mr. Winter was still breathing very heavily; later, when the morning meal was prepared and Mr. Winter had not yet risen, one of the children entered the sleeping apartment to awaken the father. The child's efforts proved fruitless and Mrs. Winter endeavored to rouse her husband, but, being unable to do so, she became alarmed and sent for Dr. Sinclair.

Dr. Sinclair called in Dr. Cooper in consultation, realizing the nature of the trouble. Mr. Winter remained in almost the same condition, breathing with more difficulty as time went on until 1:05 p. m. yesterday, when the spirit fled.

The decedent leaves a wife and three children, was 41 years of age, and was born in Knoxville, Tenn. He was educated at Knox College in Galesburg, Ill., where he lived for many yeears, coming to the Hawaiian Islands fifteen years ago. He came here to accept a position as bookkeeper with William G. Irwin & Co. and afterwards became interested in the Hollister Drug Co., of which he was secretary and bookkeeper.

Mr. Winter, though of a somewhat retiring disposition, made a host of friends in this country. An affectionate husband, a devoted father, and a man respected and admired by all, his death is deeply mourned and regretted.

Messrs. Hendry and Wagner have charge of the arrangements for the funeral, which is to take place at 11 o'clock this morning from the residence on King street. The following gentlemen will act as the pallbearers: A. de S. Canavarro, Capt. Christensen, Henry Vida, W. Portor Boyd, Mr. Pfluger, Chas. Creighton, Mr. Wond and H. M. Whitney, Jr.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Emeline M. Magoon has entered suit against Lydy E. Lucas to quiet title to a piece of land in Manoa Valley claimed by petitioner.

All the banks and quite a number of stores closed their doors at 2 o'clock yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late James Campbell.

Kihei plantation has engaged the services of five California miners to tunnel for water. They have complied with the regulations and will leave for Maui very soon.

The laborers working on the sewer outlet are at present at work in the breakers. The contractor expects to finish the outlet by July 1st, when his contract expires.

The Government schools throughout the Hawaiian Islands, with the exception of North and South Kona, Hawaii, will close for the summer vacation on Friday, June 2.

Miss Carrie McKeague and William J. Stewart were married Friday evening at the home of the bride in Makiki. Father Valentine performed the marriage ceremony.

Mrs. M. D. Hendricks has presented the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry with a choice lot of seeds of palms, fruits and ornamental plants from the Royal Botanical Gardens, Ceylon.

The management of the new brick factory is talking about making 12,000,000 bricks next year. Last week they made 13,000 in five hours, and they see no difficulty in making 25,000 a day right along.

The suit of W. C. Achi against Nakaumano and others for the partition of some land in Palama, the property of several heirs, was decided yesterday in favor of the plaintiff. George Lucas was directed to conduct the sale.

Japanese fishermen are accused by their Hawaiian and Portuguese competitors of using dynamite to bring up the denizens of the sea. If allowed by the authorities to continue this successful method the hook and line users say they will be eventually driven out of business by the Japs.

Mr. Haughs, superintendent of the government nursery, says that the siris tree (albizzia lebick) is nothing new here. Several large trees of it may be seen in the city. The monkey-pod (albizzia saman) is much like it in shape and leaves, but the seed pods and flowers differ. It seeds freely here; and seeds may be obtained from the Agricultural Department at Washington.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 23, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital Paid.	Par Val	Bid.	Asked
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	....	....
SUGAR.				
American Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	....	....
Ewa	5,000,000	20	25	28
Hamoa	175,000	100	....	....
Haw. Ag. Co.	500,000	100	....	320
Haw'nCom'l & Sug.Co.	2,312,750	100	....	....
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	1,400,000	100	219½	225
Honomu	800,000	100	165	172½
Honokaa	1,000,000	20	31	32½
Haiku	500,000	100	250	....
Kahuku	500,000	100	150	....
Kamalo Sug. Co. ld a		20	....	....
" " " pd.up.	250,000	20	....	....
Kihei Plan.Co. ld. ass		50	13¾	15
" " pd. up	1,500,000	50	....	34½
Kipahulu	160,000	100	....	115
Koloa	300,000	100	....	185
Kona Sugar Co. Ass.		100	30	60
" " Pd. up	180,000	100	....	
Maunalei Sug.Co.ass.	900,000	100	....	
" " " Paid up	100,000	100	....	....
McBryde Sug.co.ld.as		20	....	4
" " " pd.up	1,650,000	20	....	15
Nahiku Sugar Co As.	....	20	....	....
" " " pd up		20		
Oahu, paid up	2,400,000	100	173	175
Onomea	1,000,000	20	....	
Ookala	500,000	20	16	17½
Olaa Sug. Co.Ld. ass		20	⅝	1
" " " pd. up		20	12¾	13
Olowalu	150,000	100	....	165
Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co			....	
Pacific	500,000	100	....	270
Paia	750,000	100	260	....
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	190	....
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	190	200
Waialua Agr. Co. ass.		100	80	82½
" " pd. up	1,500,000	100	109½	112
Waianae	256,000	100	....	
Wailuku	700,000	100	....	280
Waimanalo	252,000	100	140	
Waimea	125,000	100	110	117½
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100	....	....
Inter Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		155
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw'n Elect. Co	225,000	100		160
Hon. Rpd Tran. & L Co	20,000	100		100
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		100
Kona-Kau Tel & Teleg'h Co ltd	15,000	25	15	....
Mutual Telephone Co.	139,000	10	....	
Makaha Cof. Co. L. ass.		100	....	....
" " Paid up	31,000	100	....	
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	160	175
People's Ice & Ref.Co.	150,000	100		150
BONDS.				
Haw'n Gov't 6 per ct.	....		100	....
Haw'n Gov't 5 per ct.	....			100
Haw'n G. Post Savings 4½ per ct.	....		....	....
Ewa Plantation 6 per ct	....		101½	102½
Kahuku Plantation 6 per ct	....		101	....
O. R. & L. Co.	....			105

Session Sales—Morning Session—Ten Waialua, assessable, $82; 10 Waialua, paid up, $110.50.

Afternoon Session—Ten Oahu, $174.

Between Boards—Ten Kahuku, $155.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

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NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihei, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunalei, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolua, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of $100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

Ship "Helen Brewer" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

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Or CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC	APRIL 24	COPTIC	APRIL 27
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	MAY 5
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	PEKING	MAY 12
COPTIC	MAY 18	GAELIC	MAY 22
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29
PEKING	JUNE 5	CHINA	JUNE 5
GAELIC	JUNE 13	DORIC	JUNE 12
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 22
CHINA	JUNE 29	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
DORIC	JULY 7	COPTIC	JULY 10
NIPPON MARU	JULY 17	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	PEKING	JULY 27
COPTIC	AUG. 2	GAELIC	AUG. 4
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 10	HONKONG MARU	AUG. 11
PEKING	AUG. 18	CHINA	AUG. 21
GAELIC	AUG. 28	....	....
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 5	....	....

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THE SALOON QUESTION

Discussing Prohibition Amendment.

INTEREST IN HONOLULU

Some Opinions From Those Who Favor and Those Who Oppose Amendment.

What interest is Honolulu taking in the prohibition clause in the Territorial Bill? When the news of the bill's passing the House reached here much discussion and agitation was caused. Has the matter lost interest since? An effort has been made to find out the stand of those interested. Both the liquor dealers and their oposition have been seen.

It proved to be rather difficult to secure information or an expression of opinion from the persons interested in securing the passage of this amendment. Rev. Mr. Pearson was seen, but he refused to talk for publication.

Secretary Coleman, of the Young Men's Christian Association was asked what action had been taken or was going to be taken by the friends of prohibition here about the proposed amendment. He said that they had a meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association building, and that they had drawn up a letter which was signed by several clergymen and other prominent persons interested in prohibition, and forwarded it to Congress. Several private letters to members of Congress were sent at the same time. This was all that had been done, and the only action that would be taken, since anything more would be too late—would come after the bill was passed, either with or without the prohibition clause.

Mr. Coleman did not feel at liberty to allow anything more than the substance of the letter to be printed without the consent of other persons who had to do with its drawing up. This consent could not be gained. The substance of the letter was to the effect that the signers rejoiced in the fact that the amendment had been introduced into the bill, and that they hoped the good work would be kept up. They said that under the present system of regulation of the liquor traffic here the natives were dying fast. In view of the recent increase of wine and beer shops, they were apprehensive that this death rate would be accelerated. They particularly urged that since Congress had provided universal suffrage for Hawaii, it was much more important that this prohibition clause should be included in the territorial bill, in order that these weaker races might be saved from themselves and from their appetite.

E. C. Macfarlane who speaks for the dealers says:

"I wish to deny the statement in an evening paper that the liquor dealers here have sent a memorial to Congress against the prohibition clause. They held a meeting, and no action was taken, although the matter was discussed in all its lights. The California Wine Dealers' Association is going to fight the proposed law; not because it will make any financial difference to them, but for other reasons.

"The points of the whole matter are that local option obtains everywhere, that every community in the Union has the right to decide for itself whether it will have liquor sold within its limits, and that this community is abundantly able to take care of itself in this respect. Not only each community, but each part of most communities in the United States, even in Massachusetts, where the prohibitionists are so strong, determines at the polls whether the sale of liquors, beers and wines shall be allowed and under what restrictions of license fees and hours. In no other state can whiskey be so readily obtained, in small or large quantities as in Maine. Prohibition does not prohibit; that fact has been established beyond peradventure. The thing is to regulate it, not to abolish it. Electric cars kills people; you try to regulate their transit, not to cause their removal. High license and the present regulations in force here now do that satisfactorily and the community is perfectly satisfied with the situation as it is, and feels entirely capable of running its own affairs in this respect as do other communities. The thing is well managed and cleanly managed here now. If this prohibitory clause goes into the bill in its final shape, things will become more or less as they are in Maine. We have no low dives or dance halls or music halls here now where liquor is sold, but we are threatened with a crop of them and of kitchen barrooms besides, such as they have in Maine."

Just as much liquor will be sold as now if not more, and there'll be ten times as many illicit stills. The intelligent and far-seeing people here, such as Dr Sereno E. Bishop and men of his stamp, know that all this is the right view of the matter, and have so expressed themselves, either in print or otherwise.

"Do you think the clause was introduced into the bill for the purpose of playing to the gallery, and in full expectation that it would be cut out in conference? It has been suggested that the members of Congress who voted for it desired to pose before their constituents and please certain people without doing any real damage?"

"On that point it is necessary to speak cautiously. It was done for political buncombe certainly, but it seems to me more than likely that the men who voted for it meant it to go through. It was debated a long time you remember. There are plenty of men in Congress entirely capable of believing in that sort of thing. They probably did it to catch votes; but then the Senate may feel the same way about it, and may agree to it. Still, you can't tell. This is Presidential year, and the members of both houses are likely to resort to any sort of measures to gain votes, and they may decide to throw it out, trusting to the effect produced by what has been already done. Yes, of course the Women's Christian Temperance people are in this business. They do a great deal of good work, and I am far from saying anything against them, but in trying to prevent by legislation the sale of liquors they are unwise, unpractical, and visionary.

"One thing at least is certain about this prohibition law. If it does pass it will not long remain on the statute books."

What F. J. Lowrey Says.

F. J. Lowrey said that he would greatly like to see the experiment of prohibition tried here, but that he did not believe that it would be tried, and he did not believe it would be a success if it were tried. He believed that the clause had been introduced into the bill by people who desired to postpone the passage of the bill until the next session. "You never can tell what interests are working for or against a measure in Congress," said he. "Lobbying is of course secret business, and only the initiated can tell why one measure is passed and another thrown out; but it is perfectly well known that the Sugar Trust has always been a bitter enemy to Hawaii, though for what reason no one has ever been able to find out, and there may be other interests arrayed against us."

NORTH KONA IS PROVIDED FOR

The Residents Were Late in Asking, but Their Interests Are Being Looked After.

Minister Young yesterday reported to the Council of State upon the petition of residents of North Kona for appropriations for repairing roads as follows:

To the President and Council of State.

Upon the petition from residents of North Kona, Hawaii, asking for sundry appropriations for roads and for Kailua wharf in that district, and referred to me, I would respectfully report as follows:

1. The road from Huihui to South Kohala $20,000

There is an item in the appropriation (Loan) for North Kona, of $15,000 for this purpose, this did not contemplate widening the road beyond the present width of twelve feet. It is important to extend the road and make the connection first, if then it is desirable to widen it, the Legislature which will undoubtedly meet within a year can be asked for the necessary amount.

2. The widening of the upper road between Huihui and South Kona......$18,000

It is not urgently necessary to widen the road, except in the sections largely used say, from Kailua to South Kona. A sum of $2,000 (Current) has been asked, in addition to the $3,000 in the appropriation bill of 1898. In asking for this, it was not the intention to do a large amount of widening but rather to keep the present road in good repair.

3. Road from Kailua to Holualoa ....$ 5,000

No special provision has been made for this, but the branch road from Keauhou road to Kailua for which $7,000 is asked (Loan) will greatly relieve the traffic of the Holualoa road.

4. The Kalua Honokahau road ....$ 3,000

No special provision has been made for this branch.

5. Road between Kailua and Kahaluu ....$ 7,000

This road is provided for in the Loan Appropriation and included in the $36,000 asked for that district.

6. Road from Kahaluu to the Mauka Homestead ...$15,000

This item is partially provided for ($6,000) in the Loan Appropriation for this district.

7. Kailua wharf $20 000

This extension has not been provided for. The $3,000, landing and buoys, Hawaii, (Current), was intended to include the enlargement of the Kailua wharf but not to the extent of making it available for anything but boats.

In consideration of the large amounts already inserted in the Appropriation Bill for roads in North Kona, and the prospects in the near future for a Legislative session, I would recommend that the items at present in the Appropriation Bill and partly covering the items as asked in the petition, be not increased.

Respectfully submitted,
ALEX YOUNG,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, April 19, 1900.

TO INSPECT ANIMALS.

Regulations Concerning Meat May be Enforced.

A movement is on foot to bring about a strict inspection of live stock on these Islands, and although nothing definite has as yet been done in the matter the following suggestions were made by different members of the Executive Council at yesterday's session:

That the offal from all stock slaughtered in these Islands should be destroyed and not fed out; that dairy inspection should be carried out on all the Islands, that the United States regulations in regard to meat for food should be carried out and all meat that does not come up to that standard should be rejected and [illegible] [illegible]s including horses coming to any part of the Islands from abroad should be inspected and, if necessary quarantined, and all animals shipped between the islands should be first examined.

SHAMMING JAPANESE

Riot Narrowly Averted at Heeia.

RINGLEADER DISCHARGED

A Laborer Who is Chided by Plantation Luna, Declares That He is Killed.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Laziness and too great a fondness for cigarettes created considerable excitement on the other side of the island last Friday. For a while all kinds of things were threatened, murder, riot and bloodshed were anticipated, but happily nothing so dreadful came about.

The rumor fiend was at work on Saturday and Sunday, spreading all manner of reports in regard to a disturbance and an uprising of Japanese on Heeia sugar plantation.

Last night Mr. C. Bolte was seen by an Advertiser reporter in regard to the facts of the case and the following account of the whole trouble was furnished by that gentleman:

"It is the rule," said Mr. Bolte, "on Heeia plantation, that none of the laborers may smoke while they are engaged in work in the cane fields; several fires have occurred on various plantations through carelessness in this regard and the management exercise great precaution in the matter.

"Luna Jacobson was in charge of his gang of laborers as usual on Friday. He had one Japanese in his crowd who was not at all noted for his hustling qualities and who declared that he had to have a smoke at least once every hour or 'bust.' Luna Jacobson was in the habit of allowing such fellows to go out to the road for five minutes in every hour to have their necessary smoke, but this particular Jap on Friday morning, after having gone out to the road for his five minutes' drink of tobacco, returned to the cane field with a freshly lighted cigarette between his lips. The luna expostulated, the Jap continued smoking and then the trouble commenced.

"Jacobson seized the fellow's cigarette with one hand and took hold of his neck with the other, and dropped both man and weed together in a heap at his feet; whereupon the prostrate Japanese grabbed hold of one of the luna's feet and attempted to pull him down, the luna meanwhile using his free foot to administer a kick on the Jap's anatomy. Here the laborer jumped to his feet just in time to receive a second kick in the same place from the overseer.

"The Japanese cried out that he had been kicked in the head and ribs and then lay down on the ground flat saying that he was killed. The other laborers paid no more attention to the matter after this and the luna went about his business. The man still lay stretched upon the ground.

"At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese was still lying in the field and Jacobson notified Manager Bull, who, together with Head Luna Manning, proceeded to look into the matter. Manning went out to the field, lifted the Japanese on his horse and started to lead the horse and its rider home. Noticing after a little while, however, that the Japanese was apparently enjoying the situation immensely, Manning made the fellow walk while he rode. The Japanese was taken to his quarters and put to bed.

"About 9 o'clock Friday evening, while Manager Bull was busy in his office, he was startled by a roar like the pounding of the surf upon the seashore. He rushed to the door to be confronted by ten Japanese bearing a litter whereon lay the much-bandaged form of the Japanese. About two hundred and fifty other Japanese laborers, from around the country as well as the plantation itself, stood around the building armed with hoes and clubs and other weapons. They said that the man on the litter had been killed and they wanted revenge.

"Mr Bull said the man was very much alive and had nothing apparently the matter with him, but that he would send for a doctor if they so desired. The crowd agreed to postpone violence until a doctor arrived. Dr. Howard was telephoned for and he went right out there on horseback from Honolulu. The Kaneohe police were also telephoned and they stood guard, on their arrival, over the place where the Japanese supposed to be injured, lay.

"Dr Howard got there about 1 o'clock Saturday morning and found nothing wrong with the laborer who claimed to be 'dead.'

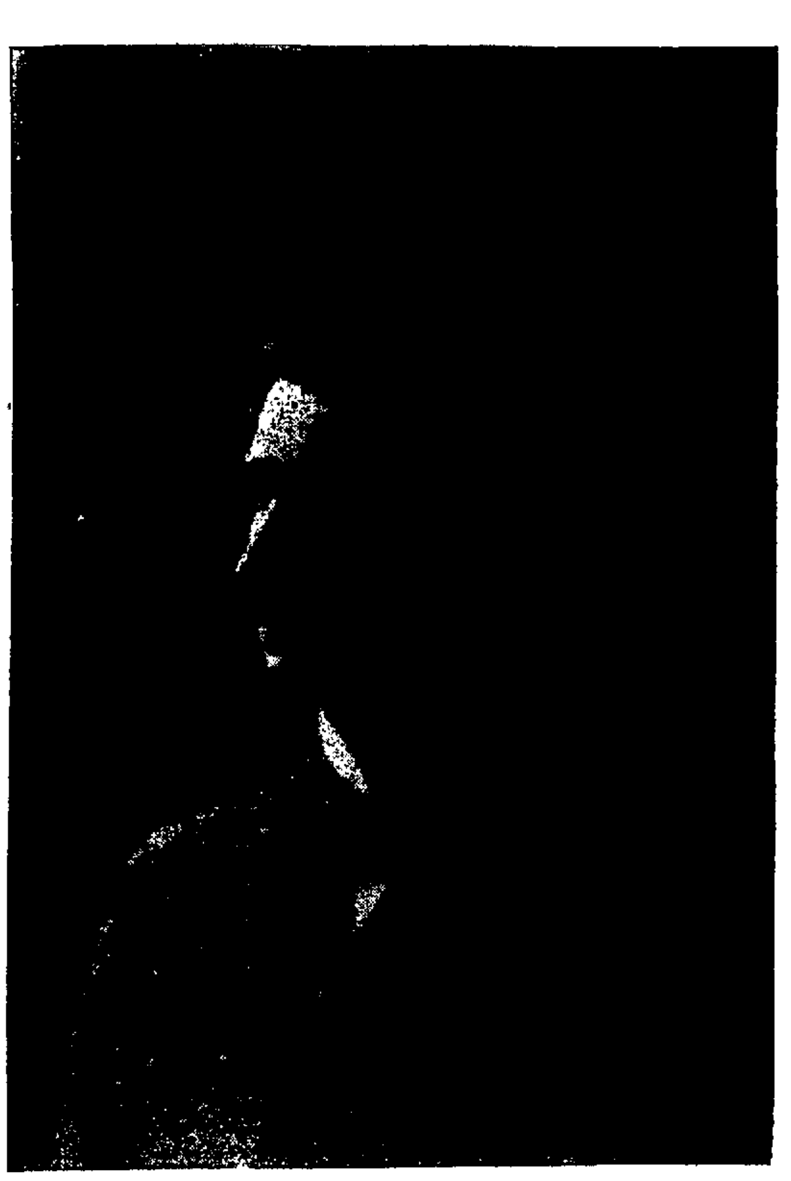
"About 6 o'clock Saturday morning the ringleader of the would-be rioters was given his discharge and sent away from the plantation in view of all the laborers. The 'dead' man is all right and all hands went to work looking rather sheepish at having been duped by one of their own countrymen."

Mr Bolte had just returned from Heeia plantation and had secured his information from Manager Bull.

Artillery Officer Coming.

First Lieutenant Flemming is expected in Honolulu soon and will be attached to [illegible] Battery, Sixth Artillery at Camp McKinley. The officer is a recent addition to the Sixth, having been assigned to the regiment while on leave in San Francisco. This is the only vacancy existing at present in the local battalion. Lieut. Flemming is a graduate of West Point, class of '95.

T. CLIVE DAVIES, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION



T. Clive Davies, the newly elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association, speaking at the anniversary celebration Thursday night, told the hopes of the association leaders for even a greater scope for the work during the coming year than in the past. In closing his edifying address, Mr. Davies said:

"I appeal to you members on behalf on the officers of the association, for your sympathy and co-operation in the work of this coming year. We ask your assistance in all our departments. In the educational— that the classes may be useful to all who seek to improve their education. In athletics—that they may become more attractive as a recreation and more useful as a means of healthy exercise. In the social and visiting—that our association may become a more ready help to the stranger in his friendlessness, to the sorrowful in his loneliness.

"But do not stop there; we are not Christians or followers of Christ in its true sense as God means it, unless we include the soul with mind and body, in our activity. And we ask for your help therefore in our religious work—that the Bible classes and services may be maintained with vigor and earnestness, and that the work may not all fall upon the shoulders of the few who are responsible for maintaining it. Above all, may God's holy spirit signally bless us this coming year, purging from our lives all that is unworthy; helping our secretaries, Mr. Coleman and Mr. Coats; that in all that is done here we may worthily magnify His Holy Name."

REAL ESTATE

Dealers Look for Good Times Soon.

Passage of Bill Expected to Boom Prices of Lots--Week Was Rather Dull.

Real estate is about to boom, so the earth sellers say. The cause is the passage of the Hawaiian Bill. When the islands become United States territory in fact, and the anxiety of the transition period is swept away, property owners and the dealers alike predict a boom market. Whether prices will go skyward immediately after the passage of the bill, or take a gradual upward tendency is a question which none can decide.

That there is truth in the supposition of advanced figures, is demonstrated by property owners withdrawing their former offerings to some extent and preferring to retain their ownership until the change of government actually occurs. At that time they expect to enter the market again, placing their figures a notch or two higher.

It is claimed in stock and land brokerage circles that the tendency of the general stock market since the receipt of the news of the passage of the Bill has been upward, and that stockholders are inclined to hang on to their shares with such tenacity that some parcels of land are allowed to be sold in order to furnish ready cash to pay up assessments on sugar stock. But these sales are for the most part confined to small holdings, and do not affect large parcels of land.

These sales are further induced by the fact that the banks are disinclined to extend time on outstanding notes as freely as formerly, and requests from these institutions to take up these notes have compelled many to dispose of their property. The real estate men contend that if stock holders are so anxious to pay up their stock assessments, there must be a feeling on the part of the public that will send figures up.

Building operations continue steady, and the applications are on the increase. Nineteen applications since Monday last were acted upon by the Building Inspector. These were for the greater part for the shambling structures made use of by Chinese and Japanese for stores. In all cases a ready compliance with the new building regulations was noticeable. Two prosecutions in the District Court were the outcome of attempted evasion of the sanitary and building laws, and the offenders fined heavily.

As usual the week's building operations were confined largely to Liliha and King streets, where a determined effort is observed to bring the scattered denizens of old Chinatown back into one central location. Buildings are being strung along Liliha street from King almost to School street, and that thoroughfare is rapidly undergoing changes from a Hawaiian village sleepiness to the hum of busy Celestial life.

In the parlance of the real estate brokers, the week all told has not been exceptionally lively, and could well be termed somewhat dull. A few residences along Artesian street are being erected, but are inexpensive in character.

Among the architects there is no diminution of work and several fine residences are in the initial stages of planning. Business property will undergo some marvelous changes as to the buildings proposed to be erected. One architect intimated that a surprise in this respect would be sprung on the public in a short time. That it affects Fort street frontage is surmised.

Bids for the automobile power house and car-sheds will be opened today at noon by the architects, Ripley & Dickey. The plans call for a model building in all respects especially adapted to the storage of autos and the generation of the power for them.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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Chlorodyne
Is the Orignal and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
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Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR J COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, [illegible] was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July [illegible], 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhœa."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

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FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Municipal League to Be Formed.

RESEARCH CLUB OUTCOME

Plans Outlined at Meeting Last Night When T. McCants Stewart and E. M. Boyd Spoke.

The Municipal League, formed for the purpose of studying forms of city government, which will embrace the young men of the community without regard to race or opinions, will be the outcome of the meeting of the Research Club in the drawing-room of Dr. W. M. Kincaid last evening. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering what political action might be taken but that phase was lost in the unanimous vote in favor of the report of the committee which had spent two weeks in considering the course which might best be followed.

Percy M. Pond, chairman of the committee, reported that it had been decided that there should be a committee of five, named by Chairman Case, which should call to its aid such young men of the community as they needed and the augmented committee should frame a scheme of action to be submitted to a general meeting which would be called at a future date. That meeting will be the first of a series which will form and continue the Municipal League. It was proposed that the object of the League should be the study of municipal questions and perhaps embody the results in a charter which might be submitted to the Legislature for ratification.

The discussion of the question brought out many speakers, but the burden of the talk was that there was needed now some body which would discuss the many plans for city government, assemble a library devoted to civic topics and furnish a medium for education in city matters for the young men who will make up the electorate of the future municipality. The speakers brought out the fact that there was to be no close corporation but that every class and race would be urged to take part in these discussions so that the work accomplished would be without any savor of partisanship, but would appeal to all citizens as the best possible basis for an organic law.

Lorin Andrews opened the discussion of the motion to adopt the committee's report. He urged that acquaintance with all sides of the question was needed and that such an organization as was proposed would bring together men whose knowledge of local conditions would enable them to frame such a charter as would be best for the city. Mr. Andrews said that as the Legislature would pass upon anw charter for the city that the election of good men to that body must not be overlooked in the needs of the city.

Professor Hosmer took the stand that good city government could only come from every man doing his whole duty, attaching as much importance to the nominations as to final elections and cited experiences of American cities to show that such inattention on the part of good citizens had resulted in turning them over to political corruptionists in the past.

George B. McClellan made the point that there should be aroused in the minds of the citizens such civic pride as would result in the making of the city one which would be as beautiful and attractive in its way as that most beautiful of all cities, Paris. When the citizens were united in making the city beautiful and attractive, a city for homes and for tourists as well as a commercial center they would accomplish their ends and the results would justify all the energy put forth in the accomplishment.

The original motion being so amended that chairman of the evening, Dan H. Case, should be a member of the committee, was passed without a dissenting vote.

Prior to the business of the evening there was a discussion of independent political action. E. M. Boyd spoke briefly of the history of independent parties in some of the cities of the United States, and the effects of such political revolutions. T. McCants Stewart read a carefully prepared paper on the theory of non-partisan bodies in politics as aids to regular party organizations. His paper was as follows:

T. McCants Stewart's Speech.

Mr. Stewart spoke in part as follows:

The question in our minds is this: Shall we organize non-partisan clubs for independent nominations in municipal elections? If not, is there any field for municipal leagues as aids to party organizations?

The struggle for American independence was backed by a practically unanimous public sentiment. From Bunker Hill to Yorktown, the people of the Colonies stood up like one man, and declared for liberty or death. In the formative period of our history as a Federal Nation, certainly during the first term of President Washington's administration, the affairs of the nation were decided by common counsels as modified by mutual interests. Nowhere in the Constitution is there any recognition of party. Washington looked upon party with dread, and, in his farewell address, warned the nation against it. Among other things he said: "Let me warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party. This spirit unfortunately is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in the greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy."

The common experience of mankind in all ages shows, that we cannot eliminate party from politics. Washington stood up against party and yet it grew and flourished under his eyes, and in his immediate political family, Hamilton organizing the Federalists, and Jefferson, the Democrats. It is not in human nature to think along the same and identical lines.

As soon as men separate into groups for attaining certain political objects, they naturally organize themselves into parties; and, as in warlike, so in political pursuits, the success of organization depends upon solidarity, upon discipline. Epaminondas, the great Theban general, conquered all Greece, because his style of fighting was to mass his forces, divide the enemy, and conquer each part singly. Napoleon used the same tactics and became master of Europe. The power of Tammany Hall in New York lies in the solidarity of its forces, in its strict discipline, imposing individual responsibility from sachem to ward leader.

But our party organizations are never educative forces. They run with the tide of popular sentiment; they never pause to ask the question, "Is it right?" Leaders of the party machine never take up an issue unless they think they can win a majority through such issue. They do not follow Henry Clay's principle. "I would rather be right than be President." The offices are the objective point of party activity. In Great Britain, as well as in our own nation, great political reforms have resulted from the campaigns of education, which clubs, independent of party organizations, have conducted at different periods.

I believe, however, that here and in this our formative period, these clubs, in order to be most effective, should be partisan organizations. I have never been a hide-bound, knuckle-close partisan; but the result of my experience is, that non-partisan organizations are short-lived and ineffective. They are spasmodic and iconoclastic, not institutional and constructive. In times of great public excitement, arising out of some extraordinary official malfeasance, some reckless abuse of power, or shameless corruption, and when all the large party organizations blindly miscalculate or ignore public sentiment, non-partisan movements succeed for a time, as in the election of Mayor Strong, in New York, and Mayor Schieren, in Brooklyn.

At certain eventful periods in municipalities, citizens organize non-partisan clubs, because they feel that their parties have fallen under the control of corrupt leaders. But they have themselves to blame for the degeneracy of the party organizations. They rail against the "Boss;" but they are too blind to see that he is the creature of their own inactivity. Everywhere, under our form of government, there is provided the local meeting for the election of delegates to nominating conventions, or the primary election, at which citizens vote direct for the persons whom they wish to represent them, either in nominating conventions, or on the party ticket.

If, instead of remaining at home, and leaving the field to the "Boss," men of character and intelligence would go into their neighborhood meetings, or attend their primaries, they would make themselves felt; they would elect as delegates to nominating conventions reliable and patriotic men; they would nominate for officers men whose character and capacity would stand as a guarantee that the government would be honestly administered.

Instead of making independent nominations, municipal leagues can aid party organizations by agitating those social and economic questions, upon which people must be educated, before they can be made political issues. But an objection may be raised here, that there are no political questions that enter into the government of a municipality. It is a common thing to hear men say that the municipal corporation is a mere business concern, requiring good business men for its management. While all men agree that the affairs of a municipality should be managed on business principles, yet it must be admitted that there are many municipal questions causing wide differences of opinion, upon which it is necessary to educate the electorate. Among them are such questions as these: Limited, or unlimited public franchises; municipal ownership and control of street railways; street cleaning; street lighting; removal of garbage; sterilization of milk as a sanitary precaution; material for sanitary streets and pavements; filtration of water; the licensing of department stores; prohibition of liquor traffic; high license, or local option. Such questions can well be agitated by clubs outside of party organizations, and by educating the people upon them, these clubs prepare the way for the introduction of such questions into the party platforms.

It is a mistake, gentlemen, to think that we can ignore politics or party in the management of either our municipal or territorial affairs. Let us not forget, that from now on, we shall enter upon our career towards statehood. Our entrance into the sisterhood of States will depend upon our growth in political philosophy, political science, and political management. It will depend upon our ability to conduct honest and efficient territorial and municipal governments upon broad gauge principles. Remembering this every citizen will be a true patriot, who does his whole duty towards establishing here what that typical American called "a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

* * *

The Hollister Drug Co. is advertising a tonic called "The Life of the Orange." It is pleasant to the taste and they claim it is just what people in this climate need.

THE GYMNASTS

Excellent Exhibition at The Y. M. C. A.

Many Clever Athletes Give Evidence Of Skill and Training in

[illegible]

(From Monday's Daily.)

The second annual gymnasium exhibition of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Saturday evening in the presence of a large number of friends of the institution. The galleries in the gymnasium proper and the observation room were filled with enthusiastic people who cheered the athletes on in their efforts. The appearance and performances of the young people were surprises to many people, and much credit is due to A. J. Coats, the gymnasium director, for his interesting labors.

Since his connection with the local Y. M. C. A. the physical director has been able to bring under his skillful training the largest classes, and the young men taking part in the exhibition were seemingly in the pink of condition.

The program was opened by a march of the athletes, who ranged from young men of experience with physical apparatus down to small boys just beginning their gymnasium work. The march was solely for the purpose of displaying proper carriage of the body and limbs, free from artificial restraint. In their neat fitting suits they presented a splendid appearance.

In the dumb bell drill, the aim was to display grace and skill in bringing the principal muscles into play to bring about a general symmetrical development. The clock-like precision of the drill brought forth generous applause from the audience.

Interest was largely centered on the real hard work of the entertainment which consisted of individual and class work on the parallel bars, horizontal bar, spring board jumping, and the horse. The leaders in the classes were splendid examples of careful training.

Frank C. Atherton's popularity as a club swinger has not diminished, and he proved himself an expert and a general favorite, especially among the youngsters who regarded him with awe. Mr. Coats also went through the intracies of the movements with a skill that was surprising. The blind-fold boxing match was a source of laughter to the spectators and to the contestants as well. The fencing drill gave promise of much good work with the foils in the future, and although the blades have been in use for less than a month, their wielders showed splendid wrist movement.

The concluding feature of the evening was the human pyramid, formed of three tiers of young men. The formation of the seemingly difficult pyramid was easily accomplished, but when the entire group suddenly stretched themselves out and came down in a heap, several of the ladies present screamed, knowing nothing of the trick in falling which saves the performers from the slightest injury.

Just as the entertainment was drawing to a close the electric lights went out and the gymnasium was left in darkness for sometime.

The members of the evening class taking part were: Fred. Wright, H. Coffee, F. Farrier, G. Freeth, R. Axtell, L. Alves, A. Aheen, A. Shunk, C. Young, A. Y. Sheu, W. Hielborn, B. Hielborn, W. Wright, C. Wolfe, H. Hart, W. H. Barth, E. Schmidt, Sam Johnson, L. Rives, E. W. Henry, W. A. Bailey, Edwin Irish, J. M. Moore, M. G. Johnston, W. Kerr, W. A. Naylor, A. May, Joe Dias, J. I. McLaughlin, W. King, A. Elerath, Dan Falvey, Jno. Clark, O. Bermester, F. Burger, Ben. Clark, O. Grundman, W. Aheen, D. Lyman, Jno. Templeton, H. Batchelor, A. Fraga, Jno. Lennox.

The members of the junior class taking part were: Ernest Konke, Walter Alvarez, Sherwood Lowrey, Geo. Robinson, Lawrence Judd, Paul Schmidt, Henry Lose, Moses Aheen, Hamilton Pratt, Herbert Kinslea, Allan Lowrey, Robt. Thurston, Roy Roares, Edgar Seydone, Ellis Lando, Philip Hall, Clarence Pearson, Lawrence Kerr, Oscar White, Philip Ehrlich, M. Schmidt, Jas. Whitney, Clarence Peterson, Frederick Lowrey, Jas. Peterson.

USELESS FURNITURE TO GO.

Government Will Sell Royal Odds and Ends at Auction.

Curio hunters will soon have the opportunity of revelling to their hearts' content in some interesting relics of the bygone days of royalty in these Islands.

It has been decided by the Government to sell all superfluous furniture in the Executive building at auction, and Minister Young has in charge the matter of the sale. No time has yet been set for the grand "knock-down" of valuable curiosities to the highest bidder.

Royal bedsteads, couches, sofas, divans, armchairs, chairs, curtains and hangings will be removed from their places of dignified repose and brought forth in the glare of speculative public scrutiny. The couch whereon some royal form at one time lay in luxuriant repose will soon be carted far from the executive atmosphere and taken, perhaps, to the up-to-date home of some well-to-do resident or bought, maybe, by some slumbrous bachelor, whose comfort will be increased by its inviting restfulness.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisements in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs. —The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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Pimples, blotches, blackheads, yellow, mothy, oily skin, rashes, irritations and redness, red, rough hands, itching palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, dry, thin, and falling hair, with itching, scaly scalp, and simple baby rashes and irritations, no agency in the world so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It is so because it removes the universal cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, and sluggish condition of the PORES.

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Horses, Mules, Cows, Etc.
Harness, Vehicles, Etc.
Harness Made to Order.

HONOLULU, H. I.

AT LAST

A FULL and complete stock of
Bicycles and Bicycle Sundries

BY THE "Czarina" and the "Australia" this week we received

124 COLUMBIA AND RAMBLER

BICYCLES, and our stock is now complete in every Style, Size and Gear. 900 COLUMBIA CHAINLESS, with the new Columbia Patent Coaster brake is the latest thing in the bicycle line. Call and see it.

RAMBLERS finished in BLACK or in OLIVE GREEN. STORMERS finished in ROBINS' EGG BLUE, as fine wheels in the chain line as can be found, and only $45.

1900 GAS LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:

OLAR, the best gas lamp made .... $3.50 each.
TH CENTURY, well known as a good lamp .... $3.25 each.
ANNER, the first gas lamp of this make we have had, looks as good as the great Banner Oil Lamp .... $3.00 each.
EARCHLIGHT, 1900 model, better than ever, our price only $3.00
OLAR SURREY, best carriage lamp made .... $15.00 per pr.
OLAR HACK, best hack lamp made .... $15.00 per pr.
OLAR DASH, best dash lamp made .... $9.00 per pr.

1900 OIL LAMPS—LOOK AT THIS LIST:

EVER OUT, the only oil lamp that can be guaranteed never to blow or jar out .... $4.50 each.
BANNER, spring back, thousands in use here .... $2.25 each.
BANNER, rigid back, ... $2.25 each.
IM DANDY, a handsome, well made small lamp .... $1.00 each.

All sorts of bike sundries at just such low prices as given on lamps.
Large, well made FOOT PUMPS, 75c each.
Al labove are new 1900 goods just received this week.
Bicycle Department is next to Bulletin office.

E. O. HALL & SON., LTD.
Columbia and Rambler Agents.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.
POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital .... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks. 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued
To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED.—
LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.
Ætna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Stmr Noeau Wyman, from Kauai

Stmr J A Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Am bk M P Grace, Grant, 8 days from Sydney with 2,970 tons coal to Hackfeld & Co

Stmr. Mokolii, Napala, from Molokai.

Am. bk M P Grace Grant, 81 days

Saturday, April 21.

Stmr Ke Au Hou Mosher from Kauai

Stmr W G Hall Thompson, from Kauai

Am bktn J M Griffith, Arey from Port Townsend

Gas schr Surprise Wharton from Kauai.

Sunday April 22.

Stmr J A Cummins, Searle Oahu ports.

Stmr Lehua, Dower from Kaunakakai.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

Am. bktn John Smith, Anderson, Seattle.

Monday, April 23.

S. S. Doric, Smith, 6 days 3 hours from San Francisco Passengers and merchandise to H. Hackfeld.

Schr. Alice Kimball, Elamakule. from Maui.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Schr Millie Morris, Oahu ports

Schr Moi Wahine, Hawaii.

O. & O. Stmr Thyra, Edwardson, San Diego.

Am. sp Dashing Wave, Lancaster Sound.

Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, Kauai

Stmr Waialeale, Mosher, Kauai.

Saturday, April 21.

Stmr. J A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Stmr. Upolu, Dallon, for Hawaii

Schr. Rob Roy, for Oahu ports.

Schr. Ada, for Oahu ports.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San Francisco.

Monday, April 23.

Stmr. Mokolii, Napala, for Molokai.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kauai.

Stmr. Niihau, Bruhn, for Lahaina.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai.

Am. schr. Lottie Bennett, Rasmussen, for the Sound.

Haw. bk. Star of Bengal, Henderson, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Hanamaulu, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Apr. 21.—W. Schreiber and sons, Dr. Peterson and two on deck.

From Kapaa, per stmr. W. G Hall—Mrs. C. M. Cooke.

From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Lehua—G. H. Robertson, J. A. McCandless.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai—Miss Mary Schlemmer, Mr. Comstock, Mr. Bryan.

From San Francisco, per S. S. Doric, April 23.—Mrs. S. T. Alexander, W. Armstrong, Edward Christ, Mrs. Flohr, F. W. Grimwood, Mrs. T. W. Hobron and child, E W. Husted, Miss Lindsey, S. M. Lillie Mrs. S. M. Lillie, Miss F. L. Matson, Miss Mae Ogilvie, Miss Maggie Howard.

NOTES.

The American barkentine J. M. Griffiths, Captain Arey, from Port Townsend, arrived Saturday. She brought 711,000 feet of lumber, 150,000 shingles and 70,000 laths to order.

The Kauai from Kauai brought 7420 sacks of sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co. The Makee also from Kauai brought 2300 sacks of sugar to C. Brewer & Co and 250 sacks of rice to T. H. Davies & Co. There were 166,300 sacks of sugar ready for shipment when the vessels left the Garden Isle.

The American barkentine John Smith, from Port Blakeley, brought 100,000 posts, 5,000 pickets and 520,000 feet of lumber. Captain J. E. Anderson was surprised at the great number of ships here at present. The last time he was here was about fourteen years ago.

The steamer Charles Nelson which was expected to leave Kauai today with about 19,000 bags of sugar has gone into the passenger business with a vengeance. Over thirty had booked to leave in her when the Makee left Kapaa. Among the number are about a dozen mechanics from the Coast who were promised work in the erection of the Makee Sugar Co.'s new mill. Some misunderstanding has caused the men to return to the Coast.

J. D. Spreckels & Bros Co. were notified yesterday by the United States Postmaster General of the awarding of the contract for carrying the Australian and English closed mails to the Oceanic Steamship Company for ten years. The service is to be tri monthly and to begin November 1. Steamers will touch at Honolulu, Apia or Pago Pago, in the Samoan group (whichever place the United States Government may select), and Auckland. The contract is at the rate of $2 per mile and the Oceanic Steamship Company is now negotiating with the Australian and New Zealand Governments for carrying of the mails to San Francisco.—San Francisco Call.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered [illegible] other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS,
Lieut Comdr., U.S.N., in Charge

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

April 16. No 297—J Andrade and wife to Hong Quon, deed of April 14 1900, apana 2 R P 1503 [illegible] and R P 401 kul 8395 Palama, Honolulu Consideration $2,000

No 29—P N Aprina guardian to Onomea Sugar Co [illegible] deed of March 20, 1900 [illegible] pieces of land Puepaepaku 2 Hilo, Hawaii Consideration $465

No [illegible]—E B M Canahan and wife to P M Boad, deed of Feb 5, 1900, lot 16 and part of lot 17, Manoa [illegible] Consideration $5,000

No 298—K Amara to K Kaina, deed of April 10, 1900, interest in estate of Keawelakini Honolulu Consideration $1 00

No 299—T K Clarke and wife to K. Kaina, deed of April 12, 1900, interest in estate of Keawelaki, Honolulu. Consideration $1

No 300—J E Taylor and wife to F. Hustace, deed of April 14, 1900; lot 72, King street tract, Honolulu. Consideration $1,350.

No. 301—J. H. Schnack and wife to Pang Chong: deed of April 12, 1900, portion of R. P 3663, Kalihi, Honolulu. Consideration $1,800.

No. 302—A Kahaunelio and husband (D H) to E A. Colburn; deed of March 14, 1900, portion of Grant 3485, Kalihi, Honolulu. Consideration $1,100. Mortgage $500.

April 17 No 303.—C. E. Haynes and wife to E. Benner, deed of April 16, 1900; portion of lot 54, Pawaa, Honolulu. Consideration $1250.

No. 304.—Alice F. Beard to J. D. McVeigh; deed of April 2, 1900; piece of land, Punahou, Honolulu. Consideration $1400.

No. 305.—D. Kaapa and wife to L. A. McCandless; deed of April 16, 1900; apana 3, R. P. 183, kul. 10880B, Waikane and interest in hui land of Waikane, Koolaupoko, Oahu. Consideration $425

No. 306.—M. P. Amalu and husband to W. C. Achi; deed of April 16, 1900; lot 55, King street tract, Honolulu. Consideration $1350.

No. 307.—F. G. Samusca and wife to J. T. Ledo; deed of April 17, 1900; piece of land, Kewalo, Honolulu. Consideration $500.

April 18. No. 308.—C. A. Widemann and wife to Waianae Co.; deed of Feb. 20, 1900; R. P. 4040 and buildings, Waianae, Oahu. Consideration $7500.

No. 309.—Ex. Estate of H. A. Widemann to Waianae Co.; deed of April 11, 1900; R. P. 4040 and buildings, Waianae, Oahu. Consideration $1.

No. 310.—L. C. Ables and wife to M. G. Kaholwai; deed of April 11, 1900; one-half of lots 6 and 7, Block A, Kulaokahua, Honolulu. Consideration $1250.

No. 311.—W. C. Achi and wife to Louisa L. Perry; deed of April 16, 1900; lots 10 and 11, block 13, Kaiulani tract, Honolulu. Consideration $400.

No. 312.—W. C. Achi and wife to Mary L. Perry; deed of April 16, 1900; lots 4 and 5, block 13, Kaiulani tract, Honolulu. Consideration $400.

No. 313.—M. d'O. Muniz and wife to A. d'Amaral; deed of April 2, 1900; portion R. P. 6292, kul. 10575, Kaauhuhu, N. Kohala, Hawaii

No. 314.—A. d'Amaral and wife to M d'O. Muniz; deed of April 2, 1900; portion R. P. 6292, kul. 10575, Kaauhuhu, N. Kohala, Hawaii.

No. 315.—A. d'Amaral and wife to Board Hawaiian Evangelical Association; deed of April 2, 1900; portion R P. 6292, kul. 10575, Kaauhuhu, N. Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration $100.

No. 316.—M. d'O. Muniz and wife to Board Hawaiian Evangelical Association; deed of April 2, 1900; portion R. P. 6292, kul. 10575, Kaauhuhu, N. Kohala, Hawaii. Consideration $15.

No. 317.—Harry Armitage to Theresa O. Wilcox; deed of Nov. 24, 1899; kul. 1348, Moanalua, Honolulu. Consideration $1.

No. 318.—Pang Chong et al. to Victoria S. Ellis; deed of April 5, 1900; pc. land, Punahou, Honolulu. Consideration $3800.

No. 319.—C. McLennan and wife to P. Bartels; deed of March, 1900; lots 2 and 3, block 6, Puueo lots, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration $1900.

No. 320.—S. K. Ka-ne and wife to Hamoa Sugar Co., deed of April 18, 1900; grant 1813, Papahawahawa, Hana, Maui. Consideration $100.

BORN.

CHUNG HOON—In this city, April 21, 1900, to the wife of Wm. Chung Hoon, a son.

MIRANDA—In this city, April 23, 1900, to the wife of Louis H. Miranda, a son.

DIED

CAMPBELL—In this city, April 21, 1900, at his residence on Emma street, James Campbell, a native of Londonderry, Ireland. Aged 74 years

ROBERTS—In this city, April 23, 1900, of pneumonia, Henry I Roberts, a native of San Francisco, Cal., aged 42 years.

WINTER—In this city, April 23, 1900, at his residence on King street, John W. Winter, a native of Knoxville, Tenn., aged 44

The funeral will take place at 11 a. m today from his late residence on King street. Galesburg, Ill., papers please copy.

MIRANDA—The infant son of Mr and Mrs Louis H Miranda, in this city April 23, 1900 age two hours

HILINAKA—On the 2[illegible] day of April 1900 at the residence of Mr H J Nolte Kapiolani Park, Honolulu, Oahu Hilinaka, great-grand aunt of the late Mrs. Nolte; age over 100 years. The funeral will be held from the Nolte residence at 3 p m today.

The New Pilot

Speculation is rife among the shipping men as to who will be made the fourth pilot. The position has lately been created and several very competent men have made application for the billet. The increasing importance of the shipping here has made it necessary for the employment of the extra man. Several times within the last year four or even five pilots might have had their hands full with [illegible] vessels [illegible] The applicants for the [illegible] captains of island steamers besides a skipper of one of the [illegible] vessels. The board of examiners is soon to be appointed and from the men passing the highest examination the selection will be made.

Auction Sale

—OF—

Delinquent Stock

—IN THE—

KIHEI PLANTATION CO.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 33 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke the following certificates of stock in the Kihei Plantation Co, unless the FIFTH assessment, delinquent FEB 28th, with interest thereon, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale.

No. Certif.	No. Shares
29—H. Waterhouse & Co.	100
31—H. Waterhouse & Co.	100
32—H. Waterhouse & Co.	100
85—F. B. Angus	10
127—W. H. Neiman	20
159—W. E. Bellina	10
169—G. J. Boisse	10
201—Henry Hapai	10
228—Chas. Lucas	200
229—P. M. Lydig	200
369—W. H. Goetz	20
444—Wm. Thompson	10
494—W. C. Achi	100
537—W. C. Achi	100
563—Geo. Desha and C. J. Holt	25
602—J. F. Soper	25
631—H. B. Schrotke	50
658—T. Ah Tong	17
665—C. H. Laage	10
679—C. H. Laage	20
680—C. H. Laage	20
771—W. L. Fletcher	33
816—J. E. Taylor	10
940—C. Din Sing	20
029—Chas. Phillips	10
036—S. E. Bishop	5
091—C. H. Laage	10
1132—T. A. Brunaghin	30
133—T. A. Brunaghin	10
139—G. Martin	15
1145—L. H. Pimentel	10
159—M. A. Gonsalves	50
181—A. Harrison	50
1193—W. C. Achi	100
210—Chas. A. Bon	25
212—Wm. F. Jocher	35
296—D. C. Robertson	25
320—Chas. Phillips	10
358—Jno. Hind	100
389—Geo. Manson	10
392—Geo. Manson	50
394—Geo. Manson	20
395—Geo. Manson	20
1396—Geo. Manson	20
455—H. P. Roth	100
1551—C. J. Falk	25
1589—S. R. Jordan	13

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.
Honolulu, April 5, 1900. 5526

Auction Sale

—OF—

Delinquent Stock

—IN THE—

OLAA SUGAR CO.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 33 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cooke, the following certificates of stock in the Olaa Sugar Co., unless the FIFTH assessment DUE JANUARY 1st, delinquent FEBRUARY 28th, with interest thereon, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale.

No. Certif.	No. Shares.
207—W. L. Wilcox	50
285—B. F. Beardmore	33
303—J. C. Penny	17
343—L. Apoy	13
344—L. Wing Kim	3
364—Herm Hilmer	3
402—H. A. Bunsen	8
422—Wm. H. McGregor	33
440—Mrs. W. A. Eames	17
441—Chas. J. Fishel	83
442—Mrs. H. Fishel	50
455—W. J. White	40
463—C Daljan	7
550—T. Richard Robinson	83
553—E. G. J. Bryant	17
579—L. Fox Chu	3
597—T. Richard Robinson	83
612—E. O. White	200
620—L B. Nutting	67
634—J Paakaula	33
840—C. L Garvin	50
938—Geo. Green	50
939—J H. Moragne	100
954—Leon Maltera	40
1116—H. W Fincke	50
1152—E E. Olney	100
1153—E E Olney	100
1154—E. E. Olney	100
1155—E. E. Olney	100
1156—E E Olney	100
1166—J E Ray	50
1167—J E Ray	100
1171—J E Ray	17
1367—Sayung Chung	33
1402—C L Garvin	10
1441—Geo Watt	60
1443—W A Rowell	100
1475—W C Crook, Jr.	12

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.
Honolulu April 5, 1900 5526

LOST.

TREASURY WARRANT NO. 4427, Public Works issued to Keokawa (Japanese) amount $240; dated Dec. 20th, 1899 charged to road from Honokamiki landing to Government homesteads at Aw[illegible] Payment has been stopped and notice of the lost warrant has been [illegible] Treasury Department and [illegible] Office.

KIOKAWA,
per W. V. RODENHURST.
Member Koh. Road Board
2[illegible]

One of the highest grade of RED RUBBER [illegible] used in the stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Auction Sale

—OF—

DELINQUENT STOCK

—IN THE—

Kamalo Sugar Co

LIMITED.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

At my salesroom, 33 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction, by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Hustace the following delinquent stock of the Kamalo Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the DELINQUENT assessments, with interest thereon, are paid at the office of F. Hustace, Honolulu, before the day of sale

No. Certif	No. Shares.
166—Chas H Atherton	100
207—James Armstrong	50
208—James Armstrong	25
209—James Armstrong	25
269—F. C. Atherton	50
283—L. C. Ables	25
284—L. C. Ables	25
285—L. C. Ables	25
286—L. C. Ables	25
287—L. C. Ables	20
288—L. C. Ables	10
392—W. G. Ashley	100
412—Geo. Andrews	100
289—P. H. Burnett	50
290—P. H. Burnett	50
613—P. H. Burnett	10
614—P. H. Burnett	10
615—P. H. Burnett	10
622—P. H. Burnett	15
93—T. Buckley	25
683—T. Buckley	100
199—Chas. Bellina	10
200—Chas. Bellina	10
201—Chas. Bellina	10
202—Chas. Bellina	10
203—Chas. Bellina	10
340—Capt. W. G. Bennett	50
733—E. R. Biven, tr.	30
1—H. G. Biart	25
730—Mrs. C. R. Blake	10
457—Jas. H. Boyd	100
477—Jas. H. Boyd	25
711—Q. H. Berrey	25
70—E. R. Biven, tr.	25
347—J. E. Bush, tr.	20
348—J. E. Bush, tr.	20
358—J. E. Bush	10
476—E. S. Boyd	25
579—Capt. W. C. Bruhn	25
580—Capt. W. C. Bruhn	25
458—W. Carlyle	25
682—J. H. Cummings	100
754—J. H. Cummings	95
459—Manuel Cook	25
716—J. H. Callaghan	50
61—A. F. Clark	25
62—A. F. Clark	25
63—A. F. Clark	25
64—A. F. Clark	25
47—W. L. Disney	25
317—W. L. Disney	100
702—W. L. Disney	25
704—W. L. Disney	25
113—Geo. A. Davis	25
383—Geo. A. Davis	25
402—F. L. Dortch	50
406—F. L. Dortch	50
407—F. L. Dortch	50
403—F. L. Dortch	50
404—F. L. Dortch	50
697—C. T. Day	100
729—Mrs. M. R. Dodd	100
110—H. Evans	100
153—H. Evans	50
154—H. Evans	50
746—H. Evans	75
749—H. Evans	25
318—C. J. Fishel	500
319—Mrs. H. Fishel	250
765—H. A. Franson	25
576—W. P. Fennell	25
578—W. P. Fennell	100
100—F. A. Gartner	25
205—A. G. Hitchcock	150
121—H. R. Hitchcock	250
128—H. R. Hitchcock	100
129—H. R. Hitchcock	100
134—H. R. Hitchcock	100
446—H. R. Hitchcock	450
448—H. R. Hitchcock	450
447—H. R. Hitchcock	300
449—H. R. Hitchcock	50
450—H. R. Hitchcock	450
210—Mrs. H. R. Hitchcock	500
738—Miss H. C. Hitchcock	100
88—J. M. Howard	25
163—W. A. Henshall	25
164—W. A. Henshall	25
169—Inez Hasson	25
265—C. E. Huston	50
684—H. E. Hendricks	50
320—Geo. Harrison	10
657—J. T. Hilbus	50
508—Geo. Hitchens	50
409—Geo. Hitchens	50
410—Geo. Hitchens	50
411—Geo. Hitchens	50
591—H. J. Harrison	10
592—H. J. Harrison	10
593—H. J. Harrison	10
594—H. J. Harrison	10
595—H. J. Harrison	10
596—H. J. Harrison	12
332—H. E. Gares	50
32—F. A. Jacobs	25
215—R. A. Jordan	15
216—R. A. Jordan	10
293—W. H. Johnson	100
755—J C Johnston	5
92—J. C. Johnston	15
483—Paul J Jarrett	10
484—W. P. Jarrett	20
206—Thos D. Ingersole	50
54—J. K. Kahookano	25
383—D H Lewis, tr.	100
737—Chas Lucas	600
366—Geo. Lycurgus, tr.	25
367—Geo. Lycurgus, tr.	25
368—Geo Lycurgus, tr.	25
369—Geo Lycurgus, tr.	25
53—J C. Lane, tr.	25
495—Mrs. John Lucas	250
496—Mrs John Lucas	250
497—G L. Muddox	50
452—H R. Meyer	120
453—H R. Meyer	120
454—H. R. Meyer	120
455—H R. Meyer	130
75—W C Meyer	500
78—Miss B. Meyer	500
79—A A Meyer	500
80—H P Meyer	500
76—T. T. Meyer	500
77—O S Meyer	500
81—R W Macaulay	20
172—Miss Mossman	25
120—Wm Mutch	50
560—Henry Ma	10
219—Emmet May	50
220—Emmet May	50
[illegible]—Emmet May	25
227—Emmet May	50
229—Emmet May	25
220—Emmet May	25
231—Emmet May	25
232—Emmet May	25
680—Mrs E Muller	25
327—Jennie McLain	10
717—John McLain	25
121—Mrs. Wm. Mutch	50
122—Mrs. Wm. Mutch	50
123—Mrs. Wm Mutch	50
424—Mrs. Wm Mutch	50
464—Jas. F. Morgan	50
465—Jas. F. Morgan	50
466—Jas. F. Morgan	50
467—Jas. F. Morgan	50
468—Jas. F. Morgan	50
469—Jas. F. Morgan	50
470—Jas. F. Morgan	50
478—Jas. F. Morgan	25
101—E. M. McPhetridge	10
102—E M. McPhetridge	10
103—E M. McPhetridge	10
104—E. M. McPhetridge	10
105—E. M. McPhetridge	10
250—Jas. McCready	50
436—J. D. McVeigh	50
437—J. D. McVeigh	50
434—James Nott, Jr.	25
435—James Nott, Jr.	25
604—James Nott, Jr.	10
109—Wm. B. Nott	25
312—Wm. B. Nott	25
204—Sam Nott	50
46—S. F. Nott	25
89—S. F. Nott	25
411—W. P. O'Brien	50
751—J M. O'Brien	160
713—John Ouderkirk	150
66—P. M. Naluai	5
710—W. H. Newcomb	50
766—W. H. Newcomb	25
333—N. G. Peterson	10
671—John Palaika	10
715—Frank Pacheco	200
194—W. R. Riley	10
195—W. R. Riley	10
196—W. R. Riley	10
197—W. R. Riley	10
198—W. R. Riley	10
366—C. L. Rhodes	25
112—J. H. Schnack	100
19—J. H. Schnack	25
22—J. H. Schnack	25
23—J. H. Schnack	25
38—M. N. Sanders	25
39—M. N. Sanders	25
40—M. N. Sanders	25
41—M. N. Sanders	25
323—Dr. J. Shaw	25
324—Dr. J. Shaw	25
325—Dr. J. Shaw	25
326—Dr. J. Shaw	25
82—J. Scully	25
83—J. Scully	25
706—N. Schofield	20
703—Dr. W. E. Taylor	25
709—Tong Chong	10
85—Jas. Thompson	10
378—Mrs. Vida	50
379—Mrs. Vida	50
380—Mrs. Vida	50
381—Mrs. Vida	50
430—H. Vicars	50
123—Geo. Weight	250
149—Wm. Wagner	100
150—Jas. Westbrook	50
271—W. F. Wilson	15
377—Geo. Ward	100
384—Miss K. V. Woodard	25
385—Miss K. V. Woodard	25
720—F. B. West	50
721—F. B. West	50
722—F. B. West	50
723—F. B. West	50
724—F. B. West	50
728—J. F. Wayson, Jr.	25
606—J. S. Walker	50
607—J. S. Walker	50
281—W. B. Weigel	20
72—John Wirud	25
73—John Wirud	25
498—Jake Wagner	25
445—R. Windrath	100
441—J. K. Burkett	20
442—J. K. Burkett	20
444—J. K. Burkett	10
739—Mrs. M. T. Kluegel	100
740—Mrs. M. T. Kluegel	100
741—Mrs. M. T. Kluegel	100
742—Mrs. M. T. Kluegel	100
743—Mrs. M. T. Kluegel	100
135—Miss E. Stansbury	25

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctr.
5519

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT A MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the "Hui Aina o Huelo Maui," held at Huelo, Maui, on Thursday, the 8th day of March, 1900, the following officers were elected to serve in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of said Hui:

Hon. A. N. Kepoikai .... President
Hon. H. P. Baldwin....Vice President
F. C. Allen, Esq. .... Secretary
W. J. Lowrie, Esq. .... Treasurer
H. N. Landford, Esq. .... Auditor

The above officers constitute the Board of Directors.

F. C. ALLEN,
Secretary.

Spreckelsville, Maui, March 9, 1900.
2166 Apr. 10, 17, 24; May 1.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.—AT CHAMBERS

In the Matter of the Guardianship of Margaret A Robertson, an Insane Person.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Eliza M. Cassidy, of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that Margaret A Robertson is a person of unsound mind, temporarily residing at Stockton, California, U. S. A., but having property, both real and personal, in Honolulu aforesaid, that it is proper that a guardian should be appointed, and praying that John Cassidy be appointed guardian of the person and estate of said insane person, it is hereby ordered that Monday, the 21st day of May, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary building, Honolulu, Oahu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., April 20, 1900
By the Court:

P. D. KELLETT, JR
Clerk

A W CARTER,
Attorney for Petitioner.
2170-8t Ap. 22, 27; May, 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOtice that they are the duly appointed and qualified executors of the last will and testament of Mary Kaumana Widemann, late of Honolulu, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, are notified to present the same, duly authenticated, with proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned at the office of F. W. Macfarlane, in Honolulu, within six months from date hereof, or the same will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at the office of F. W. Macfarlane.

H. R. MACFARLANE,
F. W. MACFARLANE,
J. M. DOWSETT,
Executors of the Will of Mary Kaumana Widemann. 2163

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Catharine Morgan, late of Honolulu, deceased, he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, and whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned, at his office on Queen street, Honolulu, within six months from date or they will be forever barred.

JAMES F. MORGAN,
Executor of the Will of Catharine Morgan, Deceased.
Honolulu, April 3d, 1900.
2165—10t-6, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 27, 1, 4, 8.

NOTICE.

AFTER DATE I WILL NOT BE REsponsible for any debts contracted by my wife or any one without my written order. C. MEINECKE.
Waiohinu, Hawaii. 2164-1m

PURE-BRED POULTRY!

Eggs for Hatching.

PURE BRED Fowls and Eggs for sale at all seasons from the following varieties:

English Grey Dorking, Black Minorca, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, White Leghorn, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.

I am constantly in receipt of new importations from the best known strains.

Eggs properly packed and fowls well crated.

Prices furnished on application.

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Eastlawn, Punahou. Honolulu H. I.

Manufacturing Harness Co.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Fine Carriage and Buggy Harness.

Rugs, Lap Robes, Fly Nets, Humane and Rubber Bits, Fine English Holly Whips, Ankle Boots, Salt Sacks, Derby Bandages, and a Large Variety of Race Bradoons. Also a Large Assortment of Single and Double Harnesses, Halter Bridles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains.

PLOW AND TEAM HARNESS

Of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.

ALEX CHISHOLM, for twenty years associated with the Harness Business in the Islands, has charge of the Manufacturing

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TELEPHONE NO 228.
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Cor. King and Fort Sts.